The Bombay G

No. 51,289—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1898.

INSIST UPON HAVING.

MILKMAID

BRAND

CONDENSED MILK

"Largest Sale in the World."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	28th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th "
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	25th "
B.M.L. SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th April, 1898.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER.

THE s. s. "THAMES," will SAIL as an Extra Steamer, for LONDON, calling at MARSEILLES, on FRIDAY, 29th April, at 5 P.M.

A STEAM BARGE to take off Passengers will LEAVE the BALLARD PIER, at 3 P.M., on day of Sailing,

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich	4,213	1st June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 6[illegible]	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,233	15th May 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 100

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

by either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 800	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1,6[illegible]	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching.	4,409	29th April.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 18, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Jourdan	10th May 1898
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5th July 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	5th May, 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

[illegible]ASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at [illegible] Continental Ports and Cities.

[illegible]ED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties [illegible]ries.

[illegible] PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied [illegible] of the world to India.

[illegible]PONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

[illegible]RES for Military Officers, Government Offi[illegible]ries to Europe via China and America.

[illegible] received, forwarded and insured.

[illegible]NSURANCE policies issued.

[illegible]ETTERS of CREDIT issued for [illegible] of the World.

[illegible] of the day.

[illegible]d Foreign money bought [illegible]NTS kept, and Interest [illegible] not fall below Rs. 1,000 [illegible]est on application.

[illegible] collected and every [illegible]cy transacted.

[illegible]cation.

[illegible] Road.

[illegible]ouse Street,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th April, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th April, 1898, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 30th April, 1898, calling at Muscat, Jask, Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI AND MUSCAT.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on 28th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 19th May, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 1,610 tons, on or about 28th April, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,920 tons, on or about 6th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th April, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,746	Jacobs	13th May.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all parts South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON
ALGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN

MADEIRA
and
SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 16th April, 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuler Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WHISKIES,

TREACHER & COMPANY'S

OWN BRANDS.

—GLENLIVET—
—HIGHLAND MALT—
—SPECIAL LIQUEUR—
—OLD IRISH—

These Whiskies are guaranteed to be thoroughly matured Spirits, Pure and Wholesome.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CAUTION.

THE MARKET is at present flooded with Sanitary Fluids of all descriptions which, while they resemble

PHENYLE

In appearance and smell, bear absolutely no resemblance to it in Disinfecting Properties, of which they are entirely innocent. They have no disinfecting power and are therefore DANGEROUS from the false security arising from their use.

THEY DO NOT DESTROY DISEASE GERMS

and are mere disguisers of smell. USE therefore

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE

and refuse all substitutes. Per Bottle, As. 6, As. 12, and Re. 1-12. Per Gallon, Rs. 4-8.

SPECIAL TERMS TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY AND MADRAS PRESIDENCIES,

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to a fest diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers

" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.

AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,

NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

DO NOT

SMOKE

BAHADUR CIGARS

UNLESS YOU WANT

"THE BEST."

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter season.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in W[illegible]. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

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MARCKS A

BOMBAY.

WEDDING PRES

ELECTRO-PLATED WA

JUST UNPACKED—A Large STOCK of the following Articles, Designs and Durable, best PLATING :—

	Rs.	Rs.			
Tea and Coffee Services	65 to	225	Egg Frames		
Liquour Frames	35 to	70	Ice Buckets		
Fruit Knife Stands	15 to	30	Ice Tongs		
Prize Cups	18 to	50	Ice Bowls		
Butter Dishes, Revolving	15 to	30	Wine Services		
Claret Jugs	15 to	25	Cigar Lighters		
Trays, Waiters and Salvers	14 to	115	Flower Stands		
Fruit Stands	15 to	100	Ash Trays		
Sugar Boxes	7 to	10	Napkin Rings		
Ice Cream Plates	5		Toast Racks		
Sardine Boxes	20 to	30	Candle Sticks with Shades		
Inkstands	9 to	70	Salt Cellars		
Table Lamps	25 to	50	Christening Mugs		
Nut Crackers	4 to	6	Salad Bowls		
Smokers' Sets	20 to	60	Call Gongs		
Ice Water Jugs	45 to	95	Cake or Bread Trays		
EggBoilers with Spirit Lamp	10 to	30	Cheese Covers		
Asparagus Tongs	13		Vegetable Dishes	55	
Soup Tureens	5 to	10	Spirit Flasks	8 t	
Venison Dishes	90		Dessert Knives in Cases	10 to	
Spoons, Knives and Forks, per dozen	14 to	25	Tantalus	40 to	
Fish Knives in Cases	50 to	120	Fish Carvers in Cases	20 to	3
Fruit Spoons	20 to	50	Chutney Jars	15 to	3
Tea Sets in Cases	70 to	125	Tea Spoons in Cases	15 to	25
Biscuit Boxes	15 to	50	Coloured Stoneware Jars for Sugar, Biscuits and Jam	12 to	25
Salt Cellars in Cases	12 to	45	Piano Candle Sticks per pair	30 to	40
Silting Tea Kettles with Spirit Lamp	40				
Cruet Frames	15 to	08			

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.........£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.........£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.

Temperance Section for Europeans.

Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.

Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.

Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.

Six per cent. Investment Policies.

Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency :—

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the [illegible] and achievements of modern [illegible] pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, [illegible] and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "[illegible] up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled wondors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 2, Bond St., Carisment Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

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coards.
ting Boards.
pared Panels.
ted Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.
Easels.
Sketching Stools.

LUE DIAMONDS.
OMANCE OF CEYLON,
BY LEILA BOUSTEAD.
ustrated Cover, Price One Shilling,
PUBLISHED BY
V. WHITE & Co., LONDON,
To be had of all Booksellers.

UR PICTURES
FRAMED ARTISTICALLY
AT THE NEW PICTURE GALLERY.
PROPRIETORS:
D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 21 and 21a, Esplanade Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 9th day of May, 1898, at 12-30 o'clock noon to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the period ending 31st December, 1897.

2.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

3.—To appoint Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy as one of the Trustees of the Indenture of Trust dated the 30th day of June, 1897, in the place of the late Hon'ble Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi.

4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1898.

N.-B.—The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd May to 9th May 1898, both days inclusive.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 21 and 21a, Esplanade Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 9th day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1897.

2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

4.—To appoint Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy as one of the Trustees of the Indenture of Trust dated the 15th day of November, 1[illegible]9, in the place of the late Hon'ble Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi.

5.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

6.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1898.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd May to 9th May 1898, both days inclusive.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 23rd May, 1898, for the Supply of the following stores:—

I. Miscellaneous Stores of Country produce
II. Oils, Wastes and Tallow
III. Stationery
} Required during the 18 months commencing from 1st July, 1898.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderers' Schedules which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for items I and II and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for item III on payment of annas 8 per copy.

3. The Company's Specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderers' Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the respective officers concerned.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway Company, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed

Tenders for Country Stores,
Tenders for Oils, etc.
Tenders for Stationery,

as the case may be.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R.E.,
Agent, S. M. Railway.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 22nd April, 1898.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

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Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Jeewun Lalji Lohana, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., at the insolvent's shop at Victoria Cloth Market, opposite Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy's Market, consisting of pieces of silk, woollen, and cotton plain, striped check, coloured and fancy piece-goods, cashmere, coating, flannel, English and country washing check, calico, coulting, coloured prints, velvet, silk gauze, pat, China satin, muslin, longcloth, drills, venetian mulls, dorias, jacconets, nainsooks, cupboards, chairs, gadee, oil carpet, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th April, 1898.

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Company's Depot,
on application to the

from the Undersigned,
as security for the due

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ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
ce, Parel, 25th April, 1898.

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SSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
CHEAPEST POSSIBLE FORM OF LIFE ASSURANCE,
Under which every man should Insure.

Rs. 5,000 payable at death. To cover the above, the following very small monthly payments must be made:—

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20	Rs.	10	0	0
25	,,	11	0	8
30	,,	12	4	8
35	,,	13	12	0
40	,,	15	10	0

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Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

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Agents in Bombay.

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LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810
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GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1874.

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"ENGLISH PREMIUM"
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THE FUNDS
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and now exceed
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being the principal
Features of the Oriental.

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BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

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THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Association will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, on MONDAY, the 9th May, 1898, at 4 P.M.

CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th April, 1898.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th April, 1898, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1897.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 25th April, to Monday, the 9th May, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.

No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 30th March, 1898.

QUICK ROUTE
THROUGH AMERICA.
THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE.
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

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Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western Railways it requires but 4½ days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—

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KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
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General Passenger Agent,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

WANTED.

WANTED AT SIMLA

AS SECRETARY for the United Service Institution of India, on a salary of Rs, 100 per mensem, a Member of the Institution who can obtain a year's leave in India, from about the 1st August, 1898.

For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY, Simla,

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
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BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
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but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse-harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

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JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD. are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
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J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL,
AT THE
BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION.
Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

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TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1898.
WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says — The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in he world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufacturer commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence, and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—

London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—P. A. CHURCHWARD, Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	,, 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON.
JOHN WALTER.
} Managers.

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LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
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SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid)	Fcs. 200,000,000	= £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Fcs. 50,000,000	= £2,000,000

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CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
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BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

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LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

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Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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BY JOHN O'NEILL.
NOW PUBLISHED.
IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

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The price of the complete work is £2-12-6.

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1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
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"Your publisher sent me your book (beautifully printed and I have been reading it in wonder at the immensity of reading which must have gone to it, and the labour of rangement and the whole body of thought and indus its composition."

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 1-45m., 2-42m. Low water, 7-47m., 8-35a.
P. and O. s. s. Bombay (extra), due to arrive.
Presentation of an address and an evening party to Mr. Little, Bandora House, residence of Mr. Harkisondas Nurrotamdas, 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 o'clock, this evening.

REPORTED THEFT FROM A SUBEDAR.—Gazikhan Johikhan, a subedar in the 25th Native Infantry, has reported to the police the theft of articles, valued at Rs. 144, from his room, which was entered into, during his absence at Santa Cruz, on Saturday last.

REPORTED THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.—Mr. Sorabji E. Warden reported, on Saturday, the theft of a case containing wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 325, belonging to Revd. Mr. Henniker. The case was left on a verandah, whence it was found missing.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—The damage done by the recent fire in the ginning factory of Mr. B. Dinshaw is estimated at Rs. 4,000. The fire was confined to one lot of cuppas, which was covered by insurance.—On Wednesday last a Christian boy, aged about 6 years was playing with a match-box, which accidentally got ignited, setting fire to his clothes. The cries of the boy brought the parents to the scene of the accident, and they extinguished the flames, but not before the boy was burnt about his arms, face, and body.

KHANDALLA NOTES.—A correspondent writes :—We have been favoured with lovely weather and a fine breeze the last two weeks, which is quite an unusual thing during this time of the year.—The officers of the Military Depot will be "At home" on Saturday next, when there will be very interesting sports on the cricket ground at Khandalla. All the residents of the hotel and several others living on the hill have been invited to witness the sports, and as the station has a large number of visitors it is perfectly certain that a large number of them will spend a pleasant afternoon on the grounds.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE BY A CONVICT.—George Thompson, a European warder in H. M.'s House of Correction at Byculla, noticed a convict on the roof of one of the cells at 3-30 a.m., on Sunday last. He raised an alarm, when the guard on duty and the jail officials turned up, and the convict, who turned out to be one Toolasingh Ameersingh, undergoing a term of seven years' rigorous imprisonment, was secured. The jailor on examination of the cell found the lock on the door intact, but he noticed a hole in the roof, which was made by the prisoner by removing the tiles. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Toolasingh was charged with resisting and obstructing his lawful apprehension, and the case was remanded.

FIRE ON BOARD THE STEAMER TELENA.—Yesterday morning, an alarm was raised on board the s. s. Telena, now lying in harbour discharging coal, which she has brought from Calcutta. Information being given at once, the Port Trust fire appliances and water-boats were despatched under the supervision of Mr. Deane, harbour master, alongside the vessel, and a large quantity of water was poured into the hold, putting out the fire. On Friday the fire broke out on board the vessel, and it was was put out in three hours by pumping over 700 tons of water into the hold. The vessel has brought Assam coal, which is said to be of a very combustible nature. The Telena is a iron steamer and specially built for conveyance of kerosine oil. She arrived here on the 15th instant, under the command of Captain T. Scott.

PARSEE FESTIVE GATHERINGS.—On Saturday last, Mr. Nowrojee Jahangir Gamadia, a leading merchant and respected member of the Parsee community, gave a dinner at his bungalow at Mahaluxmi in connection with the investiture of his son, Cooverjee, with the sacred "Koostee," to the principal Parsee inhabitants of Bombay. Dustoor Khurshedjee Bejonjee, Dustoor Jamaspjee, Dustoor Peshotan Sanjana, Deputy Dustoor Kaikhosroo Jamaspjee, and others officiated at the religious ceremonies which were performed in the afternoon at the same place. In the evening the entire premises were brilliantly illuminated.—Festivities on a large scale commenced yesterday in the family of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., in connection with the wedding of Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, grandson of Sir Dinshaw, with Miss Sorabjee Kaikhosru Patuck. This evening a dinner will be given to leading Parsees at Chateau Petit, the magnificent new residence of Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit in Warden Road, Breach Candy. The festivities will continue till Saturday, the 7th May, on which day the marriage has been fixed to ake place.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A POLICE SEPOY.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector O'Keeffe charged Luximon Succaram, a police sepoy, doing duty in the F division, with voluntarily causing hurt to one Jamasji Meherwanji, a Parsee, by means of a stick. It appears that the complainant, in charge of three bullock carts, was driving along the Vincent Road, at 6 p.m., on Sunday, when the accused told him to light the lamps. The complainant refused to do so, alleging that it was not yet dark. An altercation took place, when the accused struck the complainant on his head and back with a stick, causing a wound two and a-quarter inches long and about a quarter inch deep on the head. The complainant also sustained two bruises on his back. An alarm was raised when several townsmen interfered, and the complainant was rescued. The matter was reported to Superintendent Lee Smith, who ordered the complainant to be removed to the J. J. Hospital, and the accused to be placed before the magistrate. The case was remanded, pending the recovery of the complainant.

A CASE OF DEFAMATION—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Mr. Shiavaksha Hormusji Billimoria charges Mr. Khursedji Dinshaw Bolton with defamation and using a forged document as genuine. Mr. Raikes, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, appeared for the complainant ; while Mr. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla and Mulla, defended. Mr. Raikes opened the case for the prosecution, and in doing so detailed at length the circumstances connected with the case, which have already been published. The complainant was put into the witness-box, and as the interpreter began to interpret his evidence, Mr. Davar took exception to the procedure on the ground that the complainant could speak English. The magistrate asked the complainant if he knew English, and to the great amusement of those present in the court witness answered in English that he did not. The examination of the witness was then proceeded with, and the case was adjourned for further inquiry to the 6th proximo.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Nolan charged Bundoo Jokhoo with assaulting and wrongfully confining one Badal Fareetulla. It appears that on Saturday morning, about six o'clock, accused went to the complainant, at his house at Parel, and invited him to his house at Surti Mohalla to partake of some liquor with him. The invitation was accepted by Badal, who accompanied the accused to his house, where they both freely indulged in liquor and passed the day in pleasure. At about 7 p.m. a quarrel arose between them, as the accused suspected the complainant of carrying on an improper intimacy with his wife. The accused shut the door of his room and assaulted the complainant with a stick, inflicting eight wheals about his body. Complainant with a view to escape further chastisement jumped out of a window in the room, and fell to the ground, a distance of about fifteen feet, sustaining a simple fracture of the left thigh bone. The matter being reported to the police, the accused was arrested, and the complainant removed to J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment. The case was remanded, pending the recovery of the complainant.

THE Exchange Banks having withdrawn all their money from India, writes the *Englishman*, has left us with a minimum of loanable capital, so that the statements of the three Presidency Banks last week show that were the Government deposits amounting to three crores and 51 lakhs deducted form the cash and notes in hand the result is minus 13 lakhs. In other words, the Banks' total holdings do not now amount to the Government deposits left with them. Sir James Westland with his big hoard of 16 crores rules the situation. He can make the Bank rate what he chooses, and can force the deposit of gold on London any day by reducing the amount of his Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfer. But in his mercy he is going to give us 60 lakhs next week and will doubtless spare us extreme measures till the Committee gives its opinion of what is now best to be do[illegible]

AT 1 o'clo[illegible]n the morning of April 8 a burglar entered a bungalow in Colpetty near the Galle Face Hotel, Colombo, and after stealing a cigar-holder from the dressing-table, proceeded to ransack the jewel-boxes, &c., on a dressing table in another room. Failing to find the jewellery, he very cautiously felt for the keys under the pillow of the occupant of the bed, thus disturbing the lady, who moved. The burglar then put his hand on her throat to terrify her and prevent her raising an alarm. However the slight noises resulting awakened the other four English occupants of the house and the burglar rushed out through the bath room door leaving his tracks clearly printed in the soft sandy mud.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A SENTENCE OF DEATH REVERSED.

IMPERATRIX VS. GALAB RAMA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. E. H. Leggatt, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in March last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. Ganpat S. Rao appeared for the accused ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused, aged 25, a cultivator, was charged with murder in causing the death of one Baldev Narayan at the village of Dehmi in Borsad on the 15th January last. The case, said the Sessions Judge, was a peculiar one, inasmuch as it was not suggested that the accused had any personal motive for killing the deceased, but it was alleged that he was a hired assassin. The story of the prosecution was as follows. The deceased and his uncle Bhogilal and a woman named Diwali went together from Nadiad to Dehmi, the village where Bhogilal lived, and put up at his house. Bhogilal and the deceased had to perform religious ceremonies at Dehmi, and Diwali had to do the same at a neighbouring village. One evening Bhogilal and the deceased went to the temple, and as they were returning at dusk, a man attacked the deceased with a sword and inflicted wounds, from which he eventually died. The assailant then ran away, and the deceased went into Bhogila'sl house, which was close by, and fell down on the threshold, while Bhogilal, who is an old man, went after the murderer, but failed to catch him, and accordingly gave information to the police. When deceased went into the house, Diwali was in the front room, and as he fell, he said he had been beaten by Jhaverilal's servant Galab. The latter was seen by two persons running along the street with a drawn sword in his hand. Accused was not alleged to have killed the deceased out of any personal enmity, but was said to have been instigated to the deed by his master Jhaverilal, who was a relation of Bhogilal, and was said to have instigated the murder of the deceased because Bhogilal executed a will, leaving the deceased all his property, of which Jhaverilal considered himself to be entitled to a share. The Sessions Judge said the murder was a most deliberate, determined, and brutal one committed without any provocation from the deceased ; and he saw no alternative but to pass the extreme sentence of the law.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said : In this case the Joint Sessions Judge, disagreeing with both the Assessors, has found the accused guilty of the murder of Baldev. We have to see whether the conviction is proper. We will assume that Baldev was murdered on the evening of the 15th January last. The injuries inflicted were very severe. A sword seems to have been the instrument used, and one wound ran right through his body, entering the abdomen, and after piercing the liver and right kidney coming out at the back. There were, besides, two wounds on the back of the head, one of them fracturing the back part of the skull. There is, in the Sessions Court, only one alleged eye-witness of the murder, Bhogilal, and it is on the truth of his evidence that the prosecution mainly rely. He is the uncle of Baldev and lives at Dehmi. Baldev lived at Nariad and with the woman Diwali had come to Bhogilal's house only fifteen days before the murder. Bhogilal's account shortly stated is this. He and Baldev were coming home from the temple and had got within twenty or twenty-five paces of his house when a man ran up and thrust a sword into Baldev's body. Baldev fell down on his back. He intervened and tried to rescue Baldev and catch hold of the man, but he was pushed away twice, the man then struck Baldev blows on the head, and ran away. Baldev got up and walked to his house, he ran after the man, but failed to catch him, so came home and found Baldev speechless and dying. He went and fetched the Mukhi, and soon after he came Baldev died. Bhogilal thus puts the scene of the muder in the street opposite the house of one Magan and some twenty to twenty-five paces from his house. It is a very extraordinary thing that no signs whatever could be found of any assault at that place, there was no blood on the ground there or between there and the house of Bhogilal. When the village authoritres came Baldev was in the house of Bhogilal, and it was there only that there was any blood. Baldev's finger, which was cut off, has not been found nor has the sword. Strange to say the house of Bhogilal was never searched. The Joint Sessions Judge thinks that the blood would be absorbed by the clothing of the deceased or covered over by the dust that would be raised by the attack or by the persons who assembled, but we do not think that all traces of what must have been a profuse escape of blood could thus be obliterated. It has been strenuously argued that it was impossible that Baldev wounded so seriously as he was could have walked unaided to the house. No notice was taken of this point in the investigation, and the evidence of the medical witness taken by the Magistrate only was recorded in the Court of Sessions. As was, therefore, to be expected the examination of the Hospital Assitant is sadly deficient, and he says nothing about this. Hence we can say no more than that it does seem highly improbable. There is further the fact that Bhogilal was not wounded at all. If he intervened in the way he says he did, it seems very unlikely that he would have escaped all injury. On the whole, Bhogilal's account of the murder seems an astonishing one, and inconsistent with most of the facts of the case. We need not dwell upon his alleged identification of the assailant of Baldev with the accused, for the Joint Sessions Judge rightly says that "his evidence must be put entirely aside so far as the identity of the assailant is concerned." No possible reliance can be placed on him when we find that he said at first that some bad character whom he could not recognise had killed Baldev, next that the man was like the accused, and then that it was the accused, but only after he had heard the suggestion that it was the accused. The witness Haribhai is mentioned by the Joint Sessions Judge as corroborating Bhogilal as to the place and time at which the assault took place. If the Joint Sessions Judge had only looked at the evidence of this witness given before the committing Magistrate, as he should have done, in which case he must have recorded it in the proceedings before him after questioning the witness about it, he would have seen what an absolutely false statement the witness gave of the assault of which he professed to have been an eye-witness though he withdrew from that position in the Sessions Court. This same witness and the woman Diwali depose to a dying declaration made by Baldev in which the latter said that he had been killed by Javerilal's servant Galab (that is the accused), and the Joint Sessions Judge thinks that their evidence is true. As we have before said we consider Haribhai unworthy of any credit, and we cannot believe Diwali either on this point. We need not stop to inquire whether her evidence or Bhogilal's as to when they saw each other and as to what passed between them is true, it is only necessary to mention that Bhogilal says that she told him Baldev had said that Jhaverilal's servant Galab Rama had struck him. Thus we have Baldev mentioning not only the name of his assailant but his father's name and his employer's name, and yet in the whole case there is not a word of evidence to show that Baldev and the accused had ever even seen each other before. Diwali moreover has come forward too late to be entitled to any credit in a case like this. It was not till the 17th that she made any statement at all. No one of the numerous people, police and others, who visited the house in the meantime, saw anything of her. The medical evidence again here is deficient since no questions has been asked as to whether Baldev would be conscious after his injuries. Lastly there is the evidence of Amba, who says she saw the accused going along the street with a drawn sword in his hand. She has a grudge against the accused as he had once before assaulted her. She did not come forward to give the information and was only found by the Mukhi on the 17th. Soma gives no relevant evidence against the accused as her statement to the police was not, and ought not to have been, treated as evidence by the Joint Sessions Judge. In his Court she distinctly swears that she did not recognise the man who was running, and that she told the Chief Constable that it was Galab only, because others said it was him. The murder is supposed to have been planned by Jhaverilal who hired the accused to kill Baldev, because Bhogilal had made a will leaving property to Baldev and none to Jhaverilal who was his distant cousin. The Joint Sessions Judge thinks this a possible motive ; but it seems to us to be a somewhat insufficient one. Killing Baldev was not likely to induce Bhogilal to favour Jhaverilal. The accused is said to have been Jhaverilal's servant, but there is no proof of this. The first person who gave the information to the village authorities, Dessia Dwarkadas, has not been examined, and it is curious that at the time the information was given Jhaverilal should have been sitting with the Mukhi. Looking at the whole evidence recorded in the case and considering how little there is to prove the guilt of the accused, and of that little how much is clearly false and how much bears evident signs of concoction, we are unable to affirm the conviction.

We acquit the accused of the murder charged and direct his discharge.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

	Wards.	No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	6
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	3	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	5*a*	3	29
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	0	1	
	Dongri	1	1	
C	Market	1	0	21
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	1	1	
	Khara Talao	0	1	
	Kumbarwada	1	0	
D	Khetwady	2	0	2
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	3	0	
	Walkeshwar	2	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	2	21
	Tarwady	1	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	1	1	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	8	2	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	2*b*	5	20
	Sewree	2	3	
	Sion	1	0	
G	Mahim	4	2	10
	Worlee	1	1	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	13	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		0	30
	Jain		0	
	Grant Road		0	
	St George's		0	
	Mahomedan		1	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		0	
	Jain, Parel		0	
	Telagu		0	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Hindu		0	
	Shikarpuri & Multani		1	
	Arthur Road		4	
	Nizampura		0	
	Custom Road		0	
	Goculdas Tejpal		0	
	Dariasthan		0	
	Modykhana		1	
	Sooni		1	
	Port Trust		1	
	Bai Motlabai		0	
	Byculla S. Camp		2	
	Madunpura		0	
	Marwadi Fatepur		0	
	21st B'bay, N I		1	
	Cutchi-Memon		1	
	Vassanjee		1	
	Govt. House, Parel		1	
	Maratha		8	
	Total	52	46	139
	Total plague deaths to date	29,057	25,279	
	Total same date last year	34	21	88

a One from Bandora by road, removed to Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim's Hospital. *b* One from Malad by rail.

VACATING INSANITARY CHAWLS IN FERGUSSON ROAD.

In its progress northward the plague had begun to attack the huge chawls situated in Fergusson Road, in the Worli sub-section. These chawls are principally occupied by mill-hands, and are many of them in a most insanitary condition. The Plague Committee were anxious to move the people out of the chawls into their camp at Dadur, so as to allow of the chawls being disinfected. Professor Muller volunteered for the work. A preliminary inspection was held on Tuesday last, and it was decided to evict the tenants of three large chawls on the following Sunday if they could be persuaded to move. All remonstrances received during the week from various interested parties were ignored. So, on Sunday last, Professor Muller, Superintendent H. Brewin, and Municipal Inspectors Cunningham and Underdown proceeded at 7 a.m. to Fergusson Road. They were accompanied only by two or three municipal sub-inspectors and three police sepoys. On visiting the first of the three previously condemned chawls the party found that the entire building had in the meantime been whitewashed inside and out and thoroughly cleansed from roof to plinth. A large staff had been incessantly at work in order to accomplish this in time. The owner was there, armed with a voluble vakil, to argue the point. The transformation was, however, so complete that it was decided to allow the tenants to remain. Thus the threat of eviction and its consequent loss of rent had proved most beneficial. The second chawl visited was found to be empty save two rooms. The tenants had anticipated the eviction and had migrated to some huts of their own construction on a neighbouring field. The two occupied rooms were soon emptied and their occupants turned into the fields. The third and last chawl visited presented a more difficult problem. This chawl was occupied by about 300 people ; not only had dropping plague cases begun to occur in it, but the chawl was one of the foulest, evil-smelling, and most insanitary erections in the city. The building was of two storeys and formed three sides of a narrow oblong which was completed by a high wall at the back. In the front of the building, facing the road, was an archway through which access might be obtained to the courtyard beyond. In the middle of this archway was a huge open cesspool ten feet deep and full to overflowing with liquid sewage ; it was, for the convenience presumably of the inhabitants, crossed by a two-foot plank. Into this reeking, bubbling sink of filth drained the courtyard beyond. This yard had indeed been well paved and masonry cemented drains constructed leading round the cesspool, but the whole surface was covered with refuse, black evil smelling mud, and unmentionable abominations, the latrine accommodation being apperently insufficient or not so popular. The stench arising from this confined yard and pool, inhailed daily by 150 human beings, whose rooms opened upon them, can better be imagined than described.

Nor was the filth and stench confined to the ground level. The upper verandahs at the back of the building were covered with refuse, and often defiled like the yard below. Another set of rooms faced outwards, and these were protected by a few yards of compound very foul from leaking downtake pipes, and on one side, next a mill office, the tenants had endeavoured to run the refuse water off by digging a trench which showed the soil to be for a foot or more sodden with sewage black and reeking. The wonder is not so much that such abominations exist, but that they are allowed to remain. Professor Muller, Superintendent Brewin, and the two Municipal Inspectors argued with the people, and after half-an-hour's palaver the bulk of them agreed to come away to the Dadur Camp, so that the chawl might be cleaned out. Professor Muller explained to the tenants that the plague was caused by a thing of the nature of a very, very small "janvar," which was so small that it could not be seen by the human eye. When some of this "janvar" got into a damp dirty chawl like theirs it rapidly increased to crores and crores, it then entered the bodies of the people living there, and increased still more, causing the buboes and killing the persons attacked. As they well knew from the experinece of a neighbouring chawl, first two or three were attacked, and as the "janvar" multiplied five or six, then 12, 20, etc., and if they remained, perhaps all. The only way to escape was to leave the house for a season and have it cleaned up and the "janvar" killed with disinfectants. Then they could return with impunity. The people agreed to leave at once, carts were engaged to carry the kit, and women and children. Professor Muller and Municipal Inspectors Cunningham and Underdown, and later on Dr. Bhatvadekar, worked hard urging the people and helping to collect the kit and the children. The first convoy of 17 carts started, escorted by Professor Muller and a police sepoy, at 10 a.m., other convoys following under the Inspectors, so that by 12-30, 268 people had been removed to the Dadur Camp, the kit and women and children filling 41 carts. The rest of the inhabitants of the chawl, some 30 or 40, were removed to various private neighbouring camps. All the removals were voluntary ; there was no force available, even if it had [illegible] quired.

On the same day, Captain Lewis and Dr. Dadyb[illegible] removed a large number of people from a chawl [illegible] Dadur station, so that the camp at Dadur now presen[illegible] quite a lively appearance, and the people seem contented and happy in their free quarters.

DEESA.

Like many other places in the Bombay Presidency, we at Deesa have not escaped the ravages of plague. Thanks to the prompt action of Captain Hudson, the Cantonment Magistrate of Deesa, and his unremitting exertions to stamp it out, the disease has been kept within bounds. Very shortly after it broke out, the terror-stricken population fled into the surrounding villages, which were already affected, and the disastrous consequences can therefore be better imagined than described. Numerous deaths occurred, and the terrorised and plague-stricken subjects were found dying, and dead everywhere, along roadsides, in fields, and not a few in the bed of the river. Everything that could be done to reassure the people was resorted to, and towards this end in view the plague authorities showed great tact in appointing Mr. Maneckjee Nanabhoy, member of the Cantonment Committee, the Chief Plague Supervisor. This philanthropic gentleman who has won the confidence of all classes of society at Deesa through his genial manners and benevolence, succeeded in allaying somewhat the panic created, and had it not been for him, the results might have been worse and the suffering among the poorer classes who have to depend upon their daily wages for their sustenance very serious. Notwithstanding this, however, owing to all business being stopped, the distress amongst the poor was becoming very keen and might have greatly aggravated matters, but for the timely aid afforded by Mr. Maneckjee, who placed a considerable sum of money in the hands of the Plague Committee to alleviate the distress besides giving daily doles of grain to the poor and needy, thus averting a far greater calamity in the shape of a famine being added to plague. Some idea of the strenuous exertions of our working plague members can be formed when it is stated that in three months time the plague has almost become a thing of the past, and we hope before the rains set in to have entirely done with it. Our worthy Magistrate, Captain Hudson, may be seen at any time personally in the thick of the plague, reassuring the poor sufferer about being taken to hospital, calming his fears about his property, and seeing to everything himself, with the result that segregation and quarantine have not only been made less disagreeable, but actually popular, and people are now willingly and of their own accord coming into hospital.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the Colaba District a dead body was examined at No. 46, Gun Carriage Street, the cause of death being plague. In the Fort District (north), no cases and no deaths were reported. In the C ward (north), Kumbarwada, Khara Talao, and Bhuleshwar sections, no cases and three deaths were reported. In the same ward (south), Market, Dhobie Talao, and Fanaswady section, three cases and no deaths were reported. In the E ward, Byculla, Mazagon, Nagpada, Kamatipura, and Tardeo sections, no cases and four deaths were recorded. In the F and G wards three cases were detected and removed to hospital.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 1,523, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,190, making a total of 3,713 persons. Departures by sea 660, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,528, making a total of 3,188 persons. From 6 a.m. on Sunday to 6 a.m. yesterday.—Arrivals by sea 1,364, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,028, making a total of 3,392 persons. Departures by sea 830, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,237, making a total of 3.067 persons.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

Yesterday, there were 110 persons in the Wari Bunder Camp.

THE MAHRATTA HOSPITAL.

On Sunday afternoon, prior to his departure for Europe on leave, Surgeon. Major J. P. Barry paid a farewell visit to the Mahratta Plague Hospital and camps. He was received and shown over the establishment by Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Kushabha Chapaji Patil, Mr. Mir Aun Ali, Rao Saheb V. K. Vandekar, Dr. Dhargalker, Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali, B.A., Mr. Malup, other gentlemen. After the inspection Rao Saheb Vandekar thanked Dr. Barry for the great interest he had evinced in the welfare of their institution, which was doing so much useful and good work. He said that Dr. Barry from the very commencement helped the scheme and worked most indefatigably to make it a success in every respect. That the labourers, mill-hands, and other operatives did not run away from Bombay this year was mainly attributable to the fact that the Mahratta Hospital was erected in the interest of the masses and that it commanded their confidence and was popular with them. (Cheers.) Dr. Dhargalkhar, Honorary Medical Officer, thanked Dr. Barry for the yeoman services he had rendered to the hospital and the great interest he had manifested in its career. Dr. Barry, as the Superintendent of hospitals in the E ward, was intimately connected with the Mahratta institution from its very commencement, and he laboured hard to organise it on a satisfactory footing. His mature and sound advice was a great help to them in the arrangement of the different sections of the hospital. The speaker expressed his pleasure at having been associated with an able, experienced, and genial colleague of the stamp of Dr. Barry, whose sole aim in life appeared to be to help the suffering poor. Nothing could exceed the patience and the sympathy which animated Dr. Barry's connection with the Mahratta Hospital. Dr. Dhargalker also took the opportunity of thanking Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali for the valuable and disinterested services he had rendered to that noble institution. The Sirdar had devoted himself to the work at great personal inconvenience for the good of the community to which, strangely enough, the Sirdar did not belong. His great reward was that he had done substantial good to the Mahratta community, which is bound to be grateful to him for the earnestness and honesty of purpose with which he undertook and completed this benevolent enterprise. (Applause.) Dr. Barry after thanking the two preceding speakers for all that was said in his praise expressed his great satisfaction at the working of the hospital. He said that Government and Europeans felt the greatest sympathy for the people, who had suffered so terribly from the ravages of the plague. He was glad to find that his little services were at least of some use towards alleviating the troubles of the poor, and this idea the speaker valued as highly as anything else in this world. He further remarked that nothing could exceed the enterprise and philanthropic activity of Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, who assisted them so materially in every possible way. Great credit was also due to Dr. Dhargalkar for the assistance he rendered to the hospital and its management. After garlanding Dr. Barry and other gentlemen the meeting dispersed.

Dr. Barry made the following entry in the Visitors' Book :—I have watched the progress of this hospital since it was started and have been in daily touch with the management while the district was in my charge. Nothing can exceed the enterprise and philanthropic activity of Sirdar Saheb Mir Abdul Ali, who planned and got the money for this immense camp. Dr. Dhargalkar has not spared himself in making the hospital popular and the treatment a success. From first to last the most cordial spirit of co-operation has animated the whole establishment and made the place probably the most creditable and beneficial work that sprang up under the Plague Committee.

(Signed) J. P. BARRY, Surg.-Major.

April 24.

JASHAN CEREMONY AT THE MATOONGA PARSEE HEALTH CAMP.

The Jassan ceremony at the camp began on Sunday, at about 4-30 p.m., nearly 100 persons, including ladies, being present. Owing to pressure of business the Parsee head-priest, Dastur Dr. Jamaspji Minocherji Jamasp-Osana, was deterred from coming, but he was represented by his eldest son, Ervad Kaikhosru Jamaspji, and his grandson, Ervad Edulji Phirosji, in the performance of the ceremony. Thanks to the exertions of Messrs. Bezonji F. Mody, Adurji Edulji Nariman, and Munchershaw Dorabji Talati, the occasion passed very successfully. The Jassan ceremony ended at about 5-30 p.m. Mr. Cooverji Navroji Wadia, M. A., thanked the dastoor for the trouble he had taken in coming such a distance. He took the opportunity of thanking the three priests for conducting the proceedings. He also showed his regret for the non-presence of Shams-ul-Olma Ervad Jivanji Jamshedji Mody, B.A. After thanking the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet for providing such comfortable huts for the Parsees, the gathering dispersed.

DAMAUN.

On Friday the plague mortality at Lower Damaun was 6, while on the same date last year it was 39. This increase in the mortality from 1 on the previous day, alarmed the people so much that some proceeded to the Challa observation sheds to undergo ten days' quarantine, and some who had not yet segragated left their houses for mandwas, while about 100 persons, principally Khatris and Sutars, considering themselves wiser than others, hired two boats and left Damaun harbour on Friday night, but owing to some impossi-

Ja[illegible]
Mu[illegible]
Me[illegible]
Centra[illegible]
Sion[illegible]
Bhatia[illegible]
Laboratory[illegible]

Inocu[illegible]
Ap[illegible]

Among the num[illegible]

Brahmins[illegible]
Jains[illegible]
Other high Castes[illegible]
Low Castes[illegible]
Mussalmans[illegible]
Parsees[illegible]
Jews[illegible]
Europeans[illegible]
Eurasians[illegible]
Indians[illegible]
Other natives[illegible]
Unclassified Hindoos[illegible]

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MO[illegible] THE 25TH OF APRIL, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to [illegible] standard, reduced to the same temperature M ° and a[illegible] the sea level and corrected to the constant gr[illegible] a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives t[illegible] average motion of the air in miles per hour during the pa[illegible] 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number o[illegible] miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·648	NW	2	103·6	71·1	39	...	4·54	+0·80
Sirsa	29·667	NE	7	107·8	76·3	17	...	1·28	—0·92
Delhi	29·631	W	5	108·7	81·5	21	...	2·94	...
Agra	29·643	NW	6	110·5	77·4	28	...	2·71	+1·30
Cawnpore	29·611	WNW	4	112·6	79·6	26	...	1·47	...
Allahabad	29·695	WNW	6	112·6	77·8	19	...	2·39	+0·35
Jhansi	29·66[illegible]	Calm	3	113·2	83·2	23	...	2·00	+0·36
Jacobabad	29·680	NNW	7	107·4	73·6	43	...	0·43	—0·81
Karachi	29·734	WNW	12	92·9	77·5	58	...	0·43	—1·40
Jeypore	29·690	NW	5	110·1	73·5	25	...	0·56	—1·13
Ajmere	29·714	NE	5	106·4	74·1	31	...	0·22	—1·15
Deesa	29·739	N	10	112·0	79·0	23	...	0·16	—0·38
Ahmedabad	29·748	NNW	4	110·3	82·1	32	...	0·78	...
Bhuj	29·741	NW	13	106·3	77·3	47	...	0·13	—0·43
Rajkot	29·747	NW	11	108·4	74·8	60	...	0·30	—0·25
Ghadechi	29·777	SE	8	103·7	80·8	27	...	0·29	...
Veraval	29·784	S	10	88·1	74·3	74	...	0·14	...
Neemuch	29·709	NNE	4	108·1	78·6	30	...	0·54	—0·54
Indore	29·689	NE	3	108·5	77·6	41	...	0·56	—0·52
Saugor	29·673	WSW	10	107·8	82·1	41	...	1·46	—1·01
Jubbulpore	29·659	S	3	108·5	75·6	27	...	3·41	+0·65
Hoshangabad	29·681	SW	1	111·5	86·2	33	...	0·50	—1·52
Khandwa	29·6[illegible]0	W	5	113·7	90·6	14	...	0·09	—1·36
Raipur	29·712	SW	7	109·0	82·0	37	...	1·72	—0·86
Nagpur	29·727	SW	8	108·2	76·1	50	0·05	4·00	+0·72
Amraoti	29·721	WSW	8	110·4	84·2	45	...	0·77	—1·74
Akola	29·715	W	9	111·6	87·2	30	...	0·33	—2·60
Surat	29·790	S	7	107·1	81·6	70	...	1·68	—1·43
Malegaon	29·740	WSW	12	109·3	79·1	41	...	0·10	—1·21
Bombay	29·822	SSW	14	90·4	82·9	76	...	0·17	—0·75
Poona	29·816	WNW	13	104·5	75·8	65	...	0·90	—1·13
Ahmednagar	29·793	WSW	3	105·3	75·4	71	...	0·02	...
Aurangabad	29·776	WSW	15	109·6	79·2	48	...	0·07	...
Sholapur	29·813	WSW	8	105·2	76·5	61	0·07	0·81	—2·05
Ratnagiri	29·808	Calm	6	91·9	87·8	75	...	0·52	—0·75
Belgaum	29·803	WNW	10	91·2	67·8	85	0·52	4·73	+0·73
Goa	29·805	E	8	93·0	78·4	67	0·01	0·5[illegible]	...
Karwar	29·783	N	6	91·3	77·5	74	0.10	0·51	—2·53
Mangalore	29·804	ESE	3	93·3	79·4	83	...	0·22	—4·34
Calicut	29·796	SE	8	87·7	78·0	70	0·01	4·18	—5·39
Cochin	29·829	Calm	L	94·5	77·6	84	0·01	9·14	—6·02
Bangalore	29·812	WNW	8	94·3	60·3	77	0·28	1·01	—4·78
Secunderabad	29·807	WNW	6	102·7	77·4	59	...	2·05	—1·47
Masulipatam	29·766	SW	10	95·8	80·1	70	...	1·75	—6·87
Bellary	29·780	Calm	8	103·4	71·7	61	1·08	2·29	—0·78
Cuddapah	29·776	NE	L	105·2	80·4	64	...	8·41	+1·79
Madras	29·756	SSE	10	94·0	86·0	76	...	9·67	—10·86
Coimbatore	29·815	S	1	94·1	74·1	89	0·03	4·55	—2·76
Trichinopoly	29·770	W	4	101·6	79·3	61	0·03	3·32	—7·30
Negapatam	29·789	C	7	93·0	79·9	66	...	11·12	—20·01
Colombo	29·843	WSW	7	83·6	75·5	95	2·07	47·89	+7·22
Aden	29·906	E	..	92·6	75·4	60	...	0·40	—2·66

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana and at Bhuj and Neemuch, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are lowest in the north, and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderately steep to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Bhuj; 14 at Bombay, Surat, Neemuch and Raipur, 12 at Khandwa, Rajkot, Aurangabad, Secunderabad and Madras and 10 at Bombay and Ahmednagar. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Khandwa and the lowest 68° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Veraval, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Mangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary and Cuddapah ; and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Gujarat, Mysore, Ceylon, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and on the Malabar Coast. Over two inches of rain has fallen at Colombo (2·07"), over an inch at Bellary, about half an inch at Belgaum, light to moderate showers at Bangalore, and a few drops at Nagpur, Sholapur, Goa, Karwar, Calicut, Cochin, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. A small area of abnormally low pressure lies at and about Madras and Trichinopoly, and the winds round about it are cyclonic. At Colombo the wind has shifted to west-south-west and moderate heavy rain has fallen. The wind velocity is increasing at Colombo ; the sea is slight. These changes show that the weather off the South Coromandel Coast is squally and unsettled. The weather is in a slightly unsettled condition in Berar ; the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore, Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast, where local scattered showers accompanied by thunder and lightning are to be expected. The weather on and off the Malabar Coast depends much on the further movement of the low pressure area noted above.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

Monday : The barometer has fallen practically everywhere. The fall has been brisk over Northern India. The barometer remains lowest over the Gangetic plain and highest over the south-east of the bay, but pressure differences have increased. Westerly hot winds prevail down the Gangetic plain, southerly winds over Bengal and Madras coast districts, north-westerly winds in Rajputana and Gujarat and variable breezes elsewhere. The force of wind is very strong at the head of the Bay and fresh at several western and central stations. Temperature has changed irregularly in Bengal and risen in several central districts, but elsewhere it has generally fallen. The heat is less than usual over the central parts of the peninsula and part of Upper Burma, but elsewhere it remains excessive. The largest cases of excess are nine degrees at Bhamo and eleven degrees at Khandwa. The highest maximum is a 113 degrees recorded in Khandwa, Lucknow and Jhansi. Thunder showers have occurred in Burma and the peninsula and dust storms have given light rain in few central stations. Tounghoo, Yamethin, Hanamconda and Bellary have all received over one inch of rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 24th April, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·763
Temperature of the Air	degrees	85·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer		79·7
Dew Point		77·7
Relative humidity of Air		·775
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	90·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)		81·8
General Directions of wind*		WNW, SW, W, SSW, SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	172

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

TOMMY : "You're not going to lick me, are you, dad ?" Father : "Certainly. Didn't I tell you this morning that I would settle with you for your bad behaviour ?" Tommy : "Yes, but I thought it was only a joke, like when you told the grocer you was going to ettle with him."

Dum[illegible]

Ceres....[illegible]

Time Ball[illegible] meantime,7h[illegible] The Time B[illegible] continues to be[illegible] time, or 8h. 8m. [illegible]

April	Vessel.	[illegible]
25	Nevasa s	[illegible]

DEPAR[illegible]

April	Vessel.	Comma[illegible]	[illegible]
25	R I M S Clive	Beaumont	[illegible]
	Kola s	Livingstone	[illegible]
	Avocas	Johnstone	[illegible]

The steamer Dumra, Captain Russell, o[illegible] clearance yesterday for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yes[illegible]
Steamer St Giles, for Marseilles.
" Johannesberger, for Hamburg, &c.
" Ile-de-la Reunion, for Havre, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 19.

Hall, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, I M S, from leave, from England
Browne, Lt, Bengal, 6th M I, from furlough, from England
Holland, 2nd-Lt, Bengal, 1st B I, on duty, from Jhansi
Montreson, Major, 4th B Cavalry, from furlough, from England

APRIL 20.

Marshall, Lt, 1st B I, on duty, from Jhansi

APRIL 21.

Muspratt, Lt, Bengal, 1st R W Kent Regt, on leave, from Dum Dum
Learmouth, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Bareilly
Langley, Capt, Bengal, 1st East Surrey, on leave, from Nowgong
Beynon, Capt, Bengal, 1-3rd Gurkhas, on furlough, from Almora
Knox, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Saugor

APRIL 22.

Herbert, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd A and S High, on duty, from England
Kennedy, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd A and S High, on duty, from England
Babington, Lt, Bengal, 7th B I, from leave, from England
Hughes, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd R Sussex Regt, on duty, from England
Sandilands, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st S Rifles, on duty, from England
Macgregor, Col, Bengal, 42nd G Rifles on leave, from Shillong
Cotgrave, Capt, Bengal, C I Horse, on leave, from Indore
Heskett, 2nd Lt, Punjab, 16th Lancers, from leave, from England
Bruce, 2nd Lt, Punjab, 4th D Guards, on duty, from England
Wilkinson, Major, Punjab, Rifle Brigade, on duty, from England
Gordon, Col, Punjab, 23rd Pioneers, on furlough, from Umballa
Keen, 2nd Lt, Punjab, Yorkshire Regt, on duty, from England
Moncrieff, Surgn-Capt, Punjab, I M S, from leave, from England
Harris, 2nd Lt, Punjab, 1st Devonshire Regt, on duty, from England
Harman, Capt, Punjab, Rifle Brigade, on promotion, from Ireland
Hanbury, Major, Punjab, Rifle Brigade, on promotion, from Ireland
Heard, Surg-Capt, Punjab, I M S, on leave, from Hoshinpur
Waller, 2nd Lt, Punjab, 2nd K I Fusiliers, on duty, from England

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 19.

Palmer, Lt, Punjab, R A, to join, to Ferozepore
Clayton, 2nd Lt, Punjab, 2nd Oxford L I, from leave, to Ferozepore
Hall, Surg-Capt, Bengal, I M S, on leave, from Delhi
Browne, Lt, Bengal, 6th M I, on furlough, from Jhansi

APRIL 20.

Corbett, Capt, Bengal, 18th Hussars, Colonial Depot, to Canterbury
Evatt, Capt, Bengal, Uganda Regt, on duty, to Poona
Montreson, Major, 4th B Cavalry, to rejoin, to Saugor

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN
V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 25th April, 1898.

1. Leave of absence has been granted to Lieut, H R H Wilkinson, from 16th April to 15th June 1898.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR
G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 25th April, 1898.

1. The annual Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday next the 29th instant, at 9-30 p.m., and will be followed by a dance. Admission will be by ticket only. Nos. 1 of Sub-divisions should arrange for their winning teams to be present.

Dress : Prize winners.—Drill order, Forage caps, Putties not to be worn.

By Order
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

MOONLIGHT HARBOUR EXCURSION.

One of Messrs. Shephard & Co's Steamers will leave the Apollo Bunder, on Saturday, 7th May 1898, at 8-30 p.m., for a Corps Moonlight Excursion round the harbour.

Tickets.—Members Rs. 2 each including 1 lady. Extra Ladies Rs. 1 each. Non Members and one Lady Rs. 3 each.

Note.—The number of tickets are limited to 200 and the names of all Ladies and Non members must be submitted to one of the following members from whom tickets may be had.

2nd-Lieut H A H Payne, 18 Esplanade Road.
Sergt D A Grinder, B V A Club.
Sergt H O Cotes, J Duxbury & Co, Bake-house Lane, Fort.
Cpl W Harvey, A and N Stores, Apollo St eet.
Sergt J J Marsland, Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla.
Gr A Beniston, Tardeo.

A MOULVI named Mahomed Yusef Ali has been arrested at Aden for preaching sedition. The Moulvi, it is alleged, while publicly harranging a crowd in the Market Square on the subject of the plague rules, endeavoured to persuade both Hindus and Mahomedans to league together and make common cause in opposing the Government and compelling them to accede to the wishes of the people in the same way as the inhabitants of Delhi did when they opposed the Punjab Government and obtained a modification of the plague rules. He also objected to Mahomedans and Hindus wearing European costume and imitating English habits. The Moulvi was placed before the District Magistrate and charged under Section 124*a* of the Indian Penal Code. The hearing of the case was adjourned till Thursday the 28th instant.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully Soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

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Sea-Face, till 30th June next. For Rent and
ly to RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art
Saloon, Whiteaway Laidlaw's Building, Bombay.

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USE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April,
r twelve months, 3½ guineas a week. Full parti-
and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S
E, Bombay.

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G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage 1 anna. To be had at this Office.

RECEIVED, few Clarabella Organs playing 6 Tunes, Rs. 20 each; Clariophon Organs, Rs. 25, with 6 Metal Tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 3d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.
AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
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ERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 25.

AVING reported under Saturday evening's date the st news to hand through Reuter calling for notice this column, we now append our usual weekly comparative statement of the movements of cotton :—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Week's Receipts	67,000	48,000	53,000
" to U. Kingdom	34,000	50,000	55,000
" " Continent	34,000	80,000	27,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	8,106,000	6,388,000	4,934,000
" exports to U. K. do.	4,371,000	2,830,000	2,006,000
" " to Continent do.	4,918,000	2,501,000	2,021,000
" Stock in the Ports	690,000	530,000	460,000

Total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 22nd inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	..	3,175,160	3,240,920
" " Surats	..	219,680	322,110

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool	1,250,000	1,253,800	1,161,340
" London	3,000	6,000	6,000
American Afloat	150,000	95,000	107,000
East Indian	1,000	8,500	20,000
Total	1,404,000	1,363,300	1,294,340
Price of Middling-Americans	3 21-32d.	4 5-32d.	4 13-32d.
" Good Bhownuggur	3d.	3 7-16d.	3 1-2d.
Difference	21-32d.	23-32d.	29-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	6,41,156
" " Branches	Inc.	"	7,91,482
Other "	Inc.	"	8,97,612
Government Securities	Dec.	"	2,63,699
Other authorised "			unchanged.
Loans	Inc.	"	1,68,210
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	5,49,038
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	93,079
Cash	Inc.	"	27,91,577

A further increase of some 28 lakhs in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay, as disclosed by the Bank's Return issued to-day, made it stand on Saturday at 119 3-4 lakhs, as against an increase in the preceding week of 22 lakhs at 91 3-4 lakhs. In Public Deposits at the Head Office there was an increment of some 6 1-2 lakhs, and of 8 lakhs at the Branches; while private deposits increased by nearly 9 lakhs. To Loans there was an addition of 1 1-2 lakh; and the Balances with other Banks were higher by a little under 1 lakh. On the other hand, from Government Securities withdrawals took place of 2 1-2 lakhs, and of 5 1-2 lakhs from Bills Discounted and Purchased.

COTTON.—The tone of the market has been steady to-day, with a small enquiry from both shippers and the local mills. The former have bought 1,400 bales, and the latter 1,650 bales; total, 3,050 bales. For "Good" Bhownugger, May delivery, Rs. 151 per candy is quoted; for "Fine" Broach, April delivery, Rs. 165; and for "Fully Good" Bengal, Rs. 139 per candy.

Wheat continues to be a strong market, with an active demand, and prices higher.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday, were as follows :—

Cotton	9,738	bales.
Wheat	46,868	cwts.
Linseed	6,887	"
Rapeseed	12,312	"
Gingellyseed	4,027	"
Poppyseed	1,769	"
Castorseed	2,164	"
Rice	26,79	"

FREIGHTS are a firm market. Ready lines are reported for Dunkirk, Havre, and Genoa, at 26s. 3d. per ton; for May shipment to the same ports at 25s. 6d.; and for June, at 24s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 3-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits, the latter being scarce. There was a better enquiry for Bank remittance, both ready and forward, and the market closed quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.	"
Francs	1·72 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have advanced 5-8 to 7-8 per cent. for 3 1-2 per Cents, 93 5-8 being quoted for both Money and Account, in an active market.

SHARES.—China Mills and Currimbhoy Mills have advanced Rs. 10 each, Lukhmidas Rs. 5, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 17 1-2; while Mazagon are Re. 1 1-4 lower.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 23rd April, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 16th April, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	April 16. Rs.	April 23. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,47,126	54,88,282
Do. do. at Branches	46,16,299	54,07,781
Other Deposits	2,86,90,166	2,95,87,778
Post Bills	1,282	1,521
Credits, undrawn	11,88,498	12,74,390
Rs.	5,58,43,371	5,82,59,752
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,07,31,609	1,04,67,910
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	72,44,474	74,70,115
Loans do. do. do.	1,70,05,883	1,71,74,098
Bills Discounted and purchased	73,44,281	67,95,243
Dead Stock	4,15,326	4,15,324
Stamps and Stationery	31,178	30,018
Bullion	73,530	19,303
Balances with other Banks	90,943	1,89,022
Cash	91,84,335	1,19,75,912
Rs.	5,58,43,371	5,82,59,752

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th March 1898, on 1,673·93 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,02,000	2,92,000	4,000	3,98,000
[illegible] per mile of Railway	61	175	2	238
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	10,29,461	32,17,117	52,213	42,98,824
Total for 12 weeks	11,31,461	35,09,117	56,243	46,96,824
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,16,620	2,08,989	4,778	3,30,387
Per mile of Ry. do.	69	125	3	197
Total to corresponding date do.	14,02,537	31,64,488	72,482	46,39,507

Increase for the week..................Rs. 67,613
Ditto to date .... " 57,317

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 16th April, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	988	940	—	—	..	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	63,357	40,198	23,159	...	17,121	...
Goods	82,596	75,469	7,127	...	1,25,805	...
Other earnings	4,689	4,663	26	...	29,920	..
Total for week	1,50,642	1,20,330	30,312	...	—	...
Aggregate	21,15,339	19,42,493	...	...	1,72,846	—

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are Imports and Exports of Gold and Silve during the official year 1897-98 :—

In the month of November 1897.	GOLD. Rs.	SILVER. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Imports	30,31,918	84,79,305	1,15,11,223
Exports	26,07,773	37,07,300	63,15,073
Net Imports	4,24,145	47,72,005	51,96,150
To the end of the month of November 1897, Progressive.			
Imports	4,76,19,251	8,89,34,699	13,65,54,350
Exports	1,57,10,299	3,74,10,258	5,31,20,557
Net Imports	3,19,09,352	5,15,24,441	8,34,33,793

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1897-98.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of Nov. 1897	4,67,601	36,94,181*	41,61,782
To the end of the month of Nov. 1897, (Progressive)	14,89,741	3,99,18,494	4,14,08,235
COINED AND EXAMINED.			
In the month of Nov. 1897	4,38,004	37,62,360	42,00,364
he monthnd of the eTo tNJ0 ov. 1897.	16,10,969	3,91,85,258	4,07,96,227

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHURCHILL—April 9, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain A B N Churchill, Royal Artillery, of a son.

SMITH—April 14, at Bareilly, N-W P, the wife of Veterinary-Lieutenant A Smith, A V D, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

EVANS—MEARS—April 16, at Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, by the Rev E T Higgens, Charles Frederick, eldest son of the late Charles Wimble Evans, of Moulmein, Burma, to Kathleen Janey, daughter of Colonel Allen Mears, V D, Hony A-D-C to the Viceroy, of Chittagong.

DEATHS.

LOADER—April 22, at Perambore, of fever, Elizabeth, the wife of Alfred Henry Loader, Loco Foreman, Madras Railway.

TREMENHEERE—April 21, at Adirampatnam, Arthur Neville, the dearly loved son of Walter Evart Tremenheere and Florence Louise, his wife, aged 5 months and 3 days.

WOOD—April 16, at Woodstock, Simla, of acute atrophy of the liver, Annie, the dearly loved wife of S G Wood.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1898.

UNUSUAL interest attaches to the annual Sanitary Report for India for 1896, just issued over the signature of Surgeon-General Cleghorn. The year was remarkable in many respects, and witnessed the invasion of the country for the first time for very many years of an epidemic of bubonic plague, the extirpation of which is, it is to be feared, still far off. The weather characteristics of 1896 were abnormal, and are summed up by Dr. Cleghorn as being marked by "less air-humidity than usual, less cloud, less rain, less unsettled weather." The year was in fact the driest on record. It is important to ascertain how far these meteorological conditions, combined with the commencement of a serious famine, affected the death rate of the general population. Dr. Cleghorn begins his chapter on the Vital Statistics of the general population by the complaint, so often heard before, of the uncertainty attaching to the registrations. He states that "the figures are approximately accurate in respect to only a few provinces," and expresses his astonishment that the local Governments should appear to acquiesce in the practical disregard of the registration laws they have prescribed. He rightly points out that the practical utility of correct vital statistics increases with the size and importance of a town, and that in the case of sea ports such information is almost indispensible. Dr. Cleghorn admits that the sufficient professional agency that must be employed for accuracy will cost money; but urges that it should be generally established. In Bombay we have cause for satisfaction that the reorganisation scheme of the Health Department shortly to be brought into force will provide additional safeguards of correctness in vital statistics. In noticing the figures given in the report we have to bear in mind that if the statistics of 1896 are imperfect and uncertain so are those of the previous years with which they are compared—only more so since Dr. Cleghorn himself says that little progress has been made towards the goal of accuracy. During the year the highest rate—49·31 per mile—was recorded in the Central Provinces as against a mean average of 33·76. This high mortality was closely followed by the Berars with 43·8 deaths, but in those districts the mean average is 38·8. In our own Presidency the death rate was 31·69, against an average of 29·57, and in all the other Provinces excepting the Punjab and Madras the rates were above the average. The natural inference of these figures is that the scarcity told heavily on the vitality of the population, until we examine the seasonal distribution of mortality, when we find that in the last quarter of the year, weighted down as it was with scarcity and locally with plague, the deaths were considerably below the average, while in the first nine months they were in every province much above it. It would seem therefore that the abnormal meteorological conditions which prevailed—the excessive rainfall of the early weeks of the south-east monsoon and the sudden cessation of that visitation—told in a more marked degree on the health of the people, than the subsequent scarcity. The case would have been very different indeed but for the timely intervention of the State. As everyone knows, it was in the Central Provinces that the deterioration of the public health consequent upon the scarcity which had been growing for years in various districts was most acute, particularly in the northern and central divisions. The birth rate was the lowest of any in India except Madras, where registration is extremely bad, and the death rate was by far the highest.

Throughout India cholera claimed 471,779 victims, a total much higher than in the previous year, but half-a-lakh lower than in 1894, and the rate of deaths therefrom was highest in the Central Provinces—5·58, Berar standing next with 4·81 per mille. The disease appeared among European troops in 21 different stations, and out of 74 seizures no less than 64 proved fatal. In at least three instances no cholera was reported to be present in the neighbourhood of the station. In the native army the percentage of recoveries was much greater—there being 137 deaths out of 212 seizures. In reference to the outbreak of cholera in the officers' mess at Saugor, which after investigation was attributed to the eating of a chocolate pudding, Dr. Cleghorn in reviewing the facts of the case, thinks the evidence against the pudding is not conclusive. As to the theory that the outbreak was caused by the infection of *jharans* while drying, and subsequent infection of the food through them, he is equally sceptical, but he does not give any alternative explanation. The Director of the Medical Service reviews the work which has been done since 1894 towards solving the problem of the etiology of cholera. He points out that in the absence of final and conclusive explanations it is impossible to remove the cause of cholera from a body of men, "but we can remove a body of men from the cause." This he regards as the one sovereign remedy in India which rarely fails, a view that is supported by the history of the outbreaks among troops given in the same chapter. Small pox, like cholera, was more rife in 1896 than in the previous year, the total of 141,443 being three times the number in 1895. In Ajmere-Merwara the death rate from this cause was as high as 7·05. In reference to the visitation of plague, Dr. Cleghorn discusses the question whether the view that the disease made its appearance in Bombay as early as May 1896, is correct. The theory is based on the high mortality during the monsoon months, but Dr. Cleghorn points out that the argument is vitiated by the fact that the mortality in the third quarter of the year was considerably lower than in the same months of 1894. The Director of the Medical Service admits, however, that the wide distribution of cases when plague was first detected in September indicates that it must have been present in the city for a considerable time. But he considers that the failure to diagnose early cases is not extraordinary, in view of the prevalance of a pneumonic type of the disease and of the existence in Bombay during recent years of fever with glandular swellings.

The chapter relating to the European army in India shows that the ratio of constantly sick per mille of strength of the 70,000 troops was 94, just the same as in the previous year, and that the death rate was 14·84 against a decennial rate of 15·16. The average of constantly sick during the decennium was 83, and the rise in the average of late years is attributed to enteric fever, venereal affections, and influenza. The former disease is responsible for 43 per cent. of the total deaths. A table is given which shows that during the last ten years the troops stationed in Burma Inland and the Gangetic Plain had the largest ratio of sickness, while those of the Hills and the Deccan were most healthy. The towns where most sickness prevailed among the troops were Allahabad, Fyzabad, Lucknow, and Agra, and the regiments which suffered most were the 1st battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers at Jhansi, and the 1st Norfolk at Allahabad. Pneumonia was most prevalent in the Upper sub-Himalayan and the Indus Valley Stations, whilst dysentery occurred principally in the Madras command and in the Bengal Orissa group. It is satisfactory to find that the admission rate in regard to contagious diseases was a little lower than in the previous year—511·6 as against 522·3; the Bombay Command being the only one in which increases were reported. Dr. Cleghorn points out that the short service system has been marked throughout by an increase both in this class of disease and in enteric fever, the percentage of recent arrivals and of men under twenty-five years of age in the army increasing in direct ratio to these diseases. Owing to the dry and non-malarious character of the year the health of the Native army was better than in 1895. The mortality was 12·57 per mille against a decennial average of 16·72. Pneumonia and remittent fever were the chief causes of death, the former being responsible for 31 per cent. of the mortality. Amongst the prison population, the number of deaths and sickness were in about the same ratio as in the previous year.

THE Dum Dum bullet has attracted the attention of the Chirurgical Society of Berlin, M. Hanotaux, and of Lord Stanley of Alderley, and the House of Lords. The German surgeons are of opinion that a bullet which inflicts a wound like that ascribed to the Dum Dum, involving in every case serious mutilation, and probably death, is as objectionable on the ground of humanity as the explosive bullet, the use of which is proscribed by the Convention of St. Petersburg. M. Hanotaux, ever cautious, does not commit himself to an opinion; he awaits the result of inquiry as to the true character of the bullet. Lord Stanley of Alderley asked whether the Government would bring before Parliament surgical reports on the wounds of Piper Findlater and others caused by the Dum Dum bullet, so that the country might judge whether these are not contrary to the spirit of the Convention against explosives. He also asked whether the Government had sanctioned the use of those bullets for military purposes. The question, his lordship explained, was one concerning international law, humanity, and medical science. If the use of these bullets be continued, then no doubt every Continental army will adopt them, and they will be used against ourselves. These bullets were sent out to be employed against the Afridis and they were used against them. But they were also used against our troops. No one foresaw that early in the campaign 14,000 cartridges would fall into the hands of the Afridis and be used against our officers and soldiers with murderous effect. No one dreamed of anything of the kind when the new bullets were issued for use in the Tirah campaign, but unquestionably they were very freely used, with the result that men who would have received a single wound or at next a broken bone from a Martini Henri or even a Snider bullet were killed outright or had the leg or arm so shattered that they lost the limb, amputation being necessary owing to the pulverisation of several inches of bone by the spreading out of the soft lead of the bullet. Lord Stanley heard some apologist say that the Afridis were not protected by the Convention because they were not parties to it. But that was small consolation to Piper Findlater and Tommy Atkins, who fell victims to a bullet as needlesly destructive as the prohibited explosives. Lord Onslow on the part of the Government took the technical ground that as the bullet does not explode its use does not offend against the Convention of St. Petersburg. The real question is whether it does not offend against the spirit of the Convention.

The Dum Dum bullet was designed for the destruction of tigers. Colonel Wylie, Resident in Nepaul, last year described the effect of the missile on big game smashing the forearm of a tiger to atoms for a length of four inches. An eye-witness tells us that he was present in a tent on the Tirah while the surgeon amputated the leg of a private, the bones of which were for four or five inches reduced to pulp by a Dum Dum bullet. While the operation was in progress bullets were passing through the tent, endangering the surgeon, his assistants, and the patient, the houses around being required for the convenience of officers and of the mess. But that is a detail, though well worth noting in passing. Curses and chickens come home to roost, and so does the Dum Dum. The Afridis for whose benefit that bullet was served out to the Queen's troops accuse us of using poisoned bullets; they cannot otherwise account for the fact that nearly every wound inflicted by them is fatal. Lord Stanley refers to a statement that besides the mischief done by the shreds of nickel, the lead becomes so communicated that it enters into and poisons the system. The difference between the original Lee-Metford bullet and the Dum Dum is shown by the respective experiences of Pipers Milne and Findlater. The "honest Lee-Metford" went through Milne's lungs, and he has written to the papers to say he will soon be all right. Findlater was shot through both ankles by a Dum Dum, and both bones were reduced to pulp. It may be said that the ordinary bullet cannot stop a man, while the Dum Dum drops him at once. But surely it is perfectly easy to make sufficient alteration in the Lee-Metford missile "to give it stopping power without stripping the nickel from the point so as to cause the whole of the lead to set up—that is, to expand to a circumference of some two or three inches, making a hideous wound altogether exceeding the military necessities of the case. All that is required is to slightly flatten the point of the regulation bullet, leaving the nickel covering intact.

In suggesting this we would disclaim any intention of being tender-hearted to the bounding Afridi, or Fuzzy Wuzzy who has a mania for charging the British square. What we have in mind is the inevitable consequence of setting the example to watchful rivals of resorting to weapons which kill when they wound and add uselessly to the carnage of battle. Experience has clearly demonstrated that we cannot hope to enjoy a patent monopoly of the Dum Dum. The bullets issued for use against the tribesmen have been used by the tribesmen with considerable effect to snipe our camps and riddle our men. Lord Stanley paid a deserved compliment to the humanity of the Russians, who when in the sentimental mood can be as tender-hearted as Tolstoi himself. In convening the conference which led to the Convention of St. Petersburg they were but acting on a tradition very honourable to them. A hundred years ago an inventor sold a conical bullet to the Russian Government. It was laid aside and no use was made of it. The inventor complained; he was informed that as he was paid for his invention he had nothing to say in the matter. The Government recognised that such an invention if used by the Russian army would be immediately copied by all other armies, no practial advantage would be obtained, while war would become more savage and destructive. Had Russia introduced the use of the conical bullet that trebles the range of fire-arms, the Napoleonic wars would in all probability have been fought with arms of precision, comparable to those with which Europe has been familiar since Prussia at Sadowa taught the other nations how to use them. Unexpected perils lurk in the search for weapons that are to kill and to mutilate. The *Field* and other newspapers are advertising bullets for domestic use, similar to the Dum Dum, to make wounds in the British burglar three inches wide. No one will guarantee that the burglar may not avail himself of this latest product of the new civilisation, and provide himself with Dum Dum pistol bullets to protect himself against the British householder. The Chinese have a saying, that if you throw a tile into the air it will fall on your own head.

WE are much concerned to hear that the result of the examination of the cultures of the suspicious cases in Calcutta by Dr. W. H. M. Haffkine shows that they are beyond doubt true cases of plague. The import of this conclusion is especially serious, owing to the number of the suspicious attacks of fever accompanied by swellings, terminating fatally, that have created so much anxiety and alarm in Calcutta during the last ten days. Fortunately Calcutta is not taken by surprise. Precautions have been the order of the day for months past, and the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, has left to his successor a very complete plan of campaign, with an organisation capable of carrying it out with promptitude and vigour. Sir John Woodburn, it is understood, will give effect to the policy elaborated and matured in anticipation of the calamity that has now overtaken the capital of India. His known energy and high administrative capacity are a guarantee that nothing will be left untried that may stay the progress of the disease.

THE telegram stating that Mr. Gladstone's condition has taken a turn for the worse, and that his weakness is increasing, presages the end of one of the greatest personalities of the Victorian era. The malady from which the aged statesman has been suffering for some months—causing acute neuralgic pain and interfering with the repose so necessary to advanced age—is necrosis or cancer of the bones of the nose. Were the patient twenty years younger a surgical operation by removing the affected parts might effect a cure or at all events give temporary relief. But at eighty-seven an operation of so serious a character would probably be fatal. The eminent surgeons consulted therefore decided that the only course possible under the circumstances is to relieve the suffering by palliatives. Music has been of much service in assuaging the neuralgic trouble, and giving the illustrious patient an agreeable distraction. Mr. Gladstone asked his medical advisers to tell him the exact truth as to his condition. When informed that there could be no hope of recovery he received the intimation with "joyful serenity".

IN consequence of the Hispano-American War the price of wheat advanced on Saturday from Rs. 36 to Rs. 40 per cwt., and although rates were a little lower yesterday, there can be no doubt that the war will give a considerable stimulus to our wheat exports. Cotton also went up Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 a candy, but prices declined about a rupee yesterday. The increased demand for freights—one large firm alone requiring a considerable number of vessels for its shipments—has raised prices. Altogether we have a busy season before us for the next two or three months, and it is to be regretted that the prosperity that might be expected to ensue is hindered and imperilled by the want of money to finance it.

AMONGST those likely to give evidence before the Currency Commission in England is Mr. Allan Arthur, who goes Home for four months this season, and will no doubt be asked to represent the views of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Ganges, with English mails of the 15th instant, left Aden, at 10 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at noon, on Saturday next.

THE suit filed by Messrs. Leopold and Company against us in the High Court of Bombay, for damages arising out of a publication of a letter of the Municipal Commissioner to the Standing Committee, has been settled amicably. We apologise to Messrs. Leopold and Company for the publication, which occurred in the absence from Bombay of the editor and proprietor. In publishing the letter we had no intention whatever of imputing misconduct of any kind to Messrs. Leopold and Company. We are satisfied that the letter was a privileged communication, and was not under the circumstances a fit subject for publication in any newspaper.

THE Maharajah of Mymensing returned from a shooting expedition on Sunday with a large bag. In seventeen days the party shot five tigers, two [illegible], nine buffaloes, several samburs, and much [illegible] game.

ON the 19th inst. a telegram was received by Mr. Lovell, of the P. and O. Office, at Colombo, briefly announcing the death of Captain Baley. Captain Baley left Ceylon—after a farewell dinner, signalising his residence of 40 years in the Colony—in May last year; and travelled by way of Japan to England, which he reached in August last.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd April 1898 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1897 of 364,547 maunds and Rs. 1,07,018 in the earnings.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE HAVANA FORTS OPEN FIRE.

LONDON, APRIL 24, MIDNIGHT.

The Havana forts opened fire on the American Squadron on Saturday night.

Ten shots in all were fired, but none took effect.

The American ships did not reply.

SPAIN AND PRIVATEERING.

Spain reserves to herself the right to use privateers, but meanwhile confines herself to organizing auxiliary cruisers, and gives American ships thirty days in which to leave Spanish ports.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN SQUADRON IN THE EAST.

Five vessels of the American Squadron have left Hongkong with sealed orders.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER SPANISH STEAMER.

The Americans have captured a large steamer, the Miguel Jover, with a valuable cargo, and towed her into Key West.

FURTHER CAPTURES OF SPANISH CRAFT.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Spanish steamers Catalina and Saturim, besides various small craft, have been captured in American waters.

THE CUBAN BLOCKADE.

Detachments of ships from the American fleet at Havana have gone to blockade Matanzas, Mariel, and Cardenas.

A FALSE CHASE.

The main American Squadron when proceeding westward sighted a warship which was taken to be Spanish, and fortwith the Americans gave chase with their guns all ready trained. The warship they were chasing, however, proved to be the Italian cruiser Bansan.

THE SPANIARDS RAISING MONEY.

In the Spanish Budget the Cortes are asked for full authority to raise funds by loans and new taxation, of which some will be payable in advance.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.

There is a change for the worse in Mr. Gladstone's condition and his weakness is increasing.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 25.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ganges, with English mails of the 15th instant, left here for Bombay, at 10 a.m., to day. The same Company's s. s. Britannia, bound for Colombo and Australia, left here, at 9 a.m., to-day.

FRONTIER NEWS.

SNIPERS SNIPED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

A uLndikotal telegram, dated 24th April, says a party of marauders, prowling about the Camp, were fired upon at about 2 o'clock, this morning, by the guard of the Khyber Rifles, who had hidden themselves for the purpose near Spinjamat.

Another man of the Khyber Rifles' deserters came in, bringing his rifle here. Two others of the missing rifles have also been brought in to Alimusjid. No trace has yet been found of the missing sepoy of the 34th Pioneers.

The Zakkas of Sultan and Nikikhel villages have volunteered to guard their portion of the Khyber. The picquets from Lundikotal, therefore, have been withdrawn, and will not be replaced until further orders.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' LEAVE.

Eight more Indian Medical Service doctors have been ordered back from Military to Civil duty, and the Medical establishments of the various provinces are now very nearly up to the full strength.

As soon as this is arrived at, leave for medical officers will be re-opened.

THE PLAGUE IN JULLUNDER.

TWO MORE VILLAGES ATTACKED.

The plague continues slowly, but surely, to extend in Jullunder district, two fresh villages being reported to-day as attacked.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 24.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Valetta left here at 11 p.m., to-day, for London.

APRIL 25.

The Orient line mail steamer Oroya, from Suez, arrived.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 24.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental arrived here to-day (Sunday).

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	3

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	112
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 3-4
Bar Silver	25 7-8

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.

Cable Cape[illegible]ossamedes interrupted.

Private correspondence with Costa Rica suspended. Diplomatic telegrams alone can be accepted till further notice.

Private telegrams for Costa Rica may be posted from Panama. Rate to be collected is that to Panama.

The postage to be collected from sender on telegrams to Costa Rica posted from Panama is usual rate of five annas.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond the Indian frontier.

Censure established at Key West. Telegrams in secret language for Havana prohibited.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the 29th instant.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

SIMLA is at last full once more and the offices are merrily at work, though the Viceroy does not arrive until next Monday. The secretaries and members of Council, however, have all come in from tour, and the heads of such departments as the Survey, Forests, Telegraphs, and Ordnance, which are directed for a portion of each year from the summer capital, are here. We also have a large contingent back from the Frontier, one or two of whom, including Lieutenant-Colonel Barrow, I regret to hear, are ill. Colonel Hutchinson, who it will be remembered accompanied Sir William Lockhart's force to Bagh and thence down the Bara Valley in the capacity of the "Times'" correspondent, is also in Simla, where he is finishing his work upon the subject, which will be published next autumn by Messrs. Macmillan. It will, I hear, be profusely illustrated, and should be one of the books of the year, for its writer has been in the very best position to observe the facts in the campaign, and none who heard his dissertation on "Chance in War," at the United Service Institute, last year, is likely to question his ability to set them down in attractive shape.

Another visitor back from the Frontier this week has been General Ian Hamilton, who, however, has since left for England to take up an appointment at the Hythe School of Musketry. He is unlikely therefore to return to India, and will be much missed, especially in Simla, where he has long been deservedly popular. He had such bad luck in breaking his leg at the beginning of the campaign, and thereby losing his brigade, that the good fortune which has since attended him, in succeeding to a command, after all, and only quitting it to take up employment at Home, is the more satisfactory to his friends.

With the Viceroy away and Barnes Court still untenanted, the social functions of the past week have naturally tended to be more informal than official. The principal has been the "At Home" given by Lady Nairne, last Wednesday, at Snowdon, when Simla was given the opportunity, which I need scarcely say was very largely taken advantage of, to make the acquaintance of the Acting Commander-in-Chief and Lady Nairne, without the formality of the uncomfortable midday call.

Talking of calls I may notice that the dust has been laid for the time being on the Mall by last week's rain. The amount that fell, however, was insufficient to appreciably increase the supply available to be pumped into the reservoirs. The greatest economy, therefore, is still being exercised in distributing water. The taps only run for a limited number of hours each day, and road-watering has not been resumed. Consequent on, or it may be only simultaneous with, this state of things, one begins to hear of the re-appearance of typhoid. There do not seem to have been any serious cases as yet, but the disease has been so closely associated in former years with deficient water that every suspicious case of fever tends to be regarded with anxiety that would not otherwise be felt. For the moment, however, we are more concerned with the influenza that is running with great persistence through the station. The type is apparently a mild one, but the number of people attacked is so considerable, that it amounts almost to an epidemic, and is likely to interfere seriously with the programmes that are now being made up by the Simla A.-D.-C. and the Annandale Amusement Club for the delectation of the summer visitor who is turning up in even greater numbers than usual this year.

Despite our various grievances, however, there is no denying the fact that the weather is perfect and the hillsides more beautiful even than their wont, though the rhododendrons are perhaps hardly up to last year's standard, and gardens everywhere are suffering from want of water. We could grow almost everything in Simla if it were not for this eternal difficulty about the water. As it is, from roses down to strawberries and cabbages, everything suffers on this account, and from the man who is pinching the tops off his beans to try and get them to produce something besides empty pods, to the more professional gardener whose fruit is not setting as it should, there is but one complaint in this respect.

It is curious to find Simla talking about its gardens, but the lull in Frontier affairs has rendered that perennial source of speculation temporarily uninteresting, and after ascertaining that America has not declared war against Spain, to-day, and that the Nile force is still resting on its laurels, the flowers come in as a good second to the latest scandal about Mrs. Lollipop, and the important question of whether Smith is going on leave, and if so, is it Brown who was up here last year ingratiating himself with the powers that be, who is to get the acting appointment, or his senior, Robinson, who stays down in the plains doing the work, and when he takes leave goes off to Mussoorie or Little Pedlington, so that nobody up here knows anything about him. I speak of course of the butterfly element, for the Government of India official has less time for talk and is even interested in the money famine and the plague—things which the Hill captain finds a bore.

About the money famine, the men who know most are naturally the most reticent, but in the outer circle one finds the impression growing steadily, that the opportunity of the present year, when from six to eleven million sterling's worth of wheat exports are balanced against the Secretary of State's drawings, is one more favourable for taking action than is likely ever to recur. Quite apart therefore from the urgency of doing something without delay in the interests of the mercantile community, is the undoubted fact that delay is not likely to make the step, which has now become inevitable, any easier.

Regarding the plague, the development which is going on in the infected area in the Punjab, despite the heat, which, according to the supposed laws of the disease, ought at least, for the time being, to have stopped its extension, and despite also the efforts of the army of police and doctors engaged to the same end, is naturally causing grave anxiety. The difficulty of effectual segregation increases with every fresh village that is attacked, for the friends and relations of each patient are a possible source of danger, and it is estimated that on the average at least four of them are likely to be infected though they may not on that account take the disease themselves. However much therefore the relaxing of the stringency of the plague rules may be regretted, the impossibility of extending their operation indefinitely is becoming recognised, and one begins to hear less criticism of the official attitude in this connection than at first.

The great difficulty of doing anything effectual is still that of providing sufficient doctors, for the return of a number of Indian Medical service men from the front has barely sufficed to keep pace with the epidemic. There is a physical limit, too, to the extent to which it is possible to overwork men in this country, and the medical officers who so cheerfully gave up leave when the demand upon their services first became excessive, cannot be expected to go on doing so indefinitely now that sufficient time has elapsed to enable recruits to come out from Home to relieve them. The service is fortunate in having at its head, at this juncture, a man like Surgeon-General Harvey, who will be remembered as one who, twelve years ago, warned the Government and the people of India of the danger of plagues reaching this counrty and of the havoc it would inevitably play there if adequate precautions were not adopted against it in time. His words were then neglected, but there is no reason to suppose they will be so again, now that time has brought him to the head of the service, and the truth of his earlier forecast has been so strikingly verified. His recommendations therefore will come with peculiar force, and whatever their nature, there is more prospect of their being attended to than if made by almost anyone else.

I must not close this letter without referring to the death, which took place here the other day, of Mrs. S. G. Wood, who had many friends in Simla, and with whose husband much sympathy is felt in this sad bereavement.

Postscript.—Sir James Westland having now got back from Kashmir, to which he paid a flying visit after the Budget debate, I hear no more time is to be lost in arranging the Aranandale programme for the season. The annual meeting takes place on the 29th, when a general committee is to be elected and the necessary plans settled. The opportunity will, no doubt, be taken to place on record some acknowledgment of the trouble taken by Colonel Durand and the members of the General Committee, last year, to whose unselfish labours was due the great success of the gymkhanas that afforded healthy recreation as freely to the poorest club and schoolboy as to the highest members of Government, and were nearly as much patronised by the one as by the other.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 8.

THE advance in the Bank standard from 3 to 4 per cent. decided upon by the directors of the central institution yesterday, even if not altogether unlooked for, was not generally anticipated, although no surprise was expressed that such a change had been made when the weekly return of the Bank was published. This showed changes of very considerable magnitude, and a further loss in strength on the part of the Bank. Of course a large portion of the movement was due to the usual expansion of internal requirements with the dividend payments, and the holidays coming immediately on top of the end of the month and quarter, but at the same time the fact cannot be lost sight of that the Bank is in a distinctly weak condition, although this is likely to be improved during the next two or three weeks by a reflux of internal circulation. Gold to the value of £298,000 was taken out for export, and the total decrease in the bullion was £2,429,096, while the note circulation expanded £882,320, and the falling off in the reserve was thus £3,311,416.

Following the alteration at the Bank, the discount houses have put up their deposit rates to 2 1-2 and 2 3-4 respectively for money at call and notice, and the joint-stock banks are now giving 2 1-2. In regard to the future, the likelihood of a further advance in the Bank Standard to 5 per cent. is already being discussed, but the possibility of such a change depends almost entirely on the extent of American gold demands here, which, in their turn, are governed by the outcome of the Spanish-American difficulty. New York demands for gold in the open market to-day were on an increased scale, and at the Bank of England American eagles to the value of £268,000 were sold. The advance in the Bank rate was reflected in a general rise in rates on 'Change. The fact that President M'Kinley's Message has been delayed until Monday next did not by any means satisfy either the dealers or the public on the market, and there is a growing feeling among the latter that there is a good deal of Wall-street manipulation to be seen in the delay. Everyone on the Stock Exchange here wishes the matter ended one way or the other, and leading jobbers in the American Market expressed their views yestesday very strongly in favour of war being at once begun rather than the present paralysing state of tension should continue. It is generally believed on 'Change that there will be no war and that a rise of prices will take place in the American Market after the holidays.

The public debt of Spain and Cuba now amounts, inclusive of the latest loan by the Bank of Spain, to the equivalent of about £365,000,000, the share of the mother country being £295,000,000, and that of its "ever faithful" colony £70,000,000. The former involves and annual payment in the way of interest of £11,324, 000 to home and foreign creditors, and the latter £3,360,000, or £14,684,000 in all; and as Cuba can contribute very little just now to the annual service of the debt, practically the whole falls upon Spain, which has also to provide the money necessary for the operations against the insurgents. Added to this, the expenditure for the financial year now approaching completion has been very much in excess of the revenue. The estimate for 1897-8 looked for an income of 1882,278,320 pesetas, or £35,331,131 sterling, and an expenditure of 873,865,870 pesetas, or £34,954,626 sterling. Instead of this beautiful result, the actual revenue has not exceeded 745,000,000 pesetas, or £29,800,000, while the expenditure has reached 911,000,000 pesetas, or £36,420,000. These figures take no account of the extraordinary expenditure for 1897-8, which has been estimated at 220,353,685 pesetas, or £8,814,147, and which it was proposed to meet by a loan from the Tobacco Monopoly Company, from the "trafico" or navigation tax, and from the loan guaranteed on the Almaden mines. At least one of these sources of revenue failed, and it is more doubtful whether the navigation tax has yielded anything like the 77,353,685 pesetas expected from it. Moreover, this expenditure also has largely exceeded the estimated sum.

In a letter to the press Sir William Houldsworth; M.P., complains that although Lord George Hamilton undertook to appoint a Departmental Committee to "inquire into the monetary system of India" he has not the slightest intention of allowing the Committee to consider anything beyond the best means of establishing a gold standard there. It is true that in response to the demand for a full, independent, and impartial inquiry into the whole subject, including liberty to the Committee "to make such recommendations as they think fit," Lord George Hamilton conceded that "the inquiry must not be limited to the scope of the Indian system, but that those who conduct it must have the power to investigate the monetary system of England," and that the Committee "should not be composed mainly of officials," but that "gentlemen of experience in connection with India whose names carry weight should be asked to participate." But as at the same time he deprecates the appointment of "gentlemen associated with banking and commercial interests" who had "a personal interest in the exchange one way or the other," it is difficult to imagine what kind of men outside the official class he will be able to place on the Committee, for it is obvious that merchants and bankers who have present-day experience in connection with the trade of India must necessarily have a "personal interest" in the currency system of India, though it need not necessarily be assumed, as Lord George Hamilton seems to assume, that their personal interest precludes them from taking a broad and intelligent view of the question submitted to them. Sir William further remarks as to the scope of the inquiry it appears to me, notwithstanding Lord George Hamilton's assurances as to its freedom and impartiality, must be and will be limited to an examination of proposals for establishing a gold standard, and nothing else. For not once but twice in the course of his speech the Secretary of State for India absolutely lays this limitation down as a fundamental condition. Not only does he express the opinion of himself and the Indian Government that 'an attempt to reopene the mints without some international arrangement being come to would be an act of lunacy' (an opinion, I understand, not universally shared by experienced commercial and banking authorities in India and here), but he goes further, and distinctly states that he will not 'be associated in any way with an inquiry which might lead to a reversal of the policy established in 1893.' Again he says, 'I cannot hold out on behalf of the Government any hope that we shall reverse the policy established in 1893.' What becomes, then, of the full, impartial, and independent inquiry which he pretends to concede? Under these circumstances it is not surprising that rumours are rife that an avowed supporter of the gold standard for India is to preside over the Committee, and that men of experience in Indian Commerce, as well as eminent authorities on currency questions, who are classed by Lord George Hamilton as 'extreme controversialists' and 'faddists,' are to be either excluded or muzzled. He goes on to urge that it is for the monometalists interested in the future of Indtan currency, and who advocate, almost unanimously, the opening of the mints in India to silver in preference to indefinite experiments to establish a gold standard there, to take the question up; to insist upon their experience and opinions being adequately represented on the Committee, and also upon a reference wide enough to enable the Committee to recommend the opening of the mints to silver in opposition to the gold standard scheme if they wish to do so.

The United States Consul at Chefoo, in commenting on the undeveloped resources of Shantung, states that the chief imports of American goods into China consist of kerosine oil, clocks, watches, canned goods and wheat. Shantung has usually no demand for wheat, canned goods and the like; but she has an unlimited capacity for cheap watches and clocks, and, with a little adaptation to her use and financial ability (or inability), she could absorb a million or two bicycles with ease. A wheel made strong and cheap, without too many luxuries, such as pneumatic tyres and easy saddles, that could be sold for 25 dols. or 30 dols. gold, would go like wildfire in this province. As regards the oil business, the haul from the coast is of great importance. The great competitor in Shantung is not Russian, but the native bean oil. But there is another point not to be overlooked. Commerce is in a healthy state only when there is a return cargo, as well as an incoming load. Many steamers now return empty from Chefoo and Tientsin. The only possible return cargo at present from Chefoo is straw, braid, mats, bean cake, or possibly cotton. All these commodities come from the interior and from points more convenien
Tao than to Chefoo. Reed mats and a little co
find a better egress by water along the north coa
the storms and shallows impede commerce greatly.
coal mines near Ichowfoo are promising in quali
copper is thought to be abundant in Ank'in coun
(Hoien), as also is silver-bearing lead galena in centra
Shantung. Marble and other building stone also exists.

The Board of Trade Return for the month of March issued yesterday, show a substantial increase in the imports over last year's corresponding record, and an equally substatial recovery from the depression which characterised the totals of the previous month. This recovery applies to all the articles of import except chemicals, hemp, wool, spirits and wine. In cereals of all kinds the entries were exceptionally heavy, and in other articles of food the increases are general. Raw metarials for manufacturing industries also show enhanced import totals, especially cotton and flax, caoutchouc and timber. The exports for the month continue to present an unfavourable record. There has been a heavy fall in the shipment of textile fabrics to China, South America, and West Coast of Africa, and of piece goods and tissues to the United States.

Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton, of London, report in their circular just issued that business in the shares of tea companies during the past fortnight has been even quieter than before. Political uncertainties are referred to as the cause of the dulness, investors, on the one hand, hesitating, and holders, on the other hand, being in many cases more disposed to sell their securities. There has been very little change in the markets for either Indian or Ceylon teas meanwhile. The following dividends are announced.—Indian: British Assam, 6 per cent. on ordinary. Ceylon: Burnside, final of 2 1-2 per cent., making 10 1-2 per cent. for eighteen months, whole of preliminary expenses written off; Bandarapola, a final of 7 per cent., making 10 per cent for year, 10 per cent written off on machinery, &c.; Ederapolla, final of 2 per cent., making 5 per cent for year, balance of preliminary expenses written off £700, being premium on new shares issued, place to reserve; small balances forward in each case; Lindoola, 6 per cent. per annum and £269 forward; Tyspane, a final of 4 per cent., making 8 per cent, small balance forward; Pundaloya, 6 per cent. reserve £1,500, and £340 forward; Kelani Valley, 6 per eent., making 10 per cent. and £184 forward, £1,500, being premium on new shares issued, placed to reserve; Sunnygama, 6 per cent. on ordinary and £140 forward. Interim dividends: Associated, 3 per cent. on preference and 2 1-2 per eent. on ordinary; New Dimbula, usual interim of 4, 4, and 3 per cent, on A B and C shares respectively.

The United States appear to be suffering from a deficiency of small silver change in the country. At present the Mint is only authorised to recoin worn silver pieces to the extent of appropriations to meet the loss incurred in melting worn and light-weight coins and striking new coins from the metal. This source of supply is, apparently, not adequate. There is not in the United States as mush small silver coinage now as there was half a dozen years ago, and not more than there was twenty years ago, while "the need is very greatly increased." In December the Secretary of the Treasury asked for authority to coin subsidiary pieces from silver bullion bought under the law of July 14, 1890 (the Windom-Sherman Act), and also to recoin all the worn silver in the Treasury without regard to the apparent loss of recoining. Taking the two propositions together, there would be considerable profit, for the seigniorage on the coinage of bullion would be very much more than the loss on the worn coin. A bill to give the Secretary the authority he asked for has been favourably reported to the House by a majority of the Coinage Committee, which has pointed out that there are in the Treasury vaults about four hundred million silver dollars, represented by certificates which are in active circulation. These dollars are additional to nearly sixty million silver dollars in circulation. The majority of the Committee consider that it is unnecessary to keep the bullion bought under the Windom-Sherman law to be coined into dollars, which process can proceed only as fast as the dollars can be used in the redemption of the Windom-Sherman notes. This redemption proceeds very slowly, partly because the Government has exercised its option to redeem the Windom-Sherman notes in gold. The majority of the Committee think that the Secretary might be allowed to coin halves, quarters, and dimes from the bullion, the notes being redeemed as fast as the coins are put out. To this proposal Mr. Bland and four other "silverite" members of the Coinage Committee object. Their view is that silver should be full legal tender as well as gold, and they object to any portion of the full legal tender sillver actually in circulation, or represented by notes in circulation, being degraded to mere token currency of limited legal tender.

In an interesting report by the Consul at Bussorah, it is mentioned that British firms engaged in the date trade would seem to make a great mistake in establishing combinations to maintain prices at a high figure, instead of using their endeavours to push the retail sale of dates. People who are in need of dried fruits will certainly regard the relative prices of the different sorts, and, therefore, to artificially keep up the price of dates would not seem to be the best method of improving the trade in the long run, although it may have been successful for one or two seasons. It would appear that the direction in which improvement should be sought, is by pushing the retail sale, and by taking into greater consideration the local changes which have taken place in regard to the increase of native packers, the attitude of the native growers, and practices which were suitable and advantageous years ago, but of which altered circumstances may demand a partial or total abandonment, and the substitution of others more beneficial to the British exporting firms. The quality of dates this season is said to have been exceptionally good, although the quantity was somewhat less than last season, owing to excessive heat: about 750,000 cases, of 56lb. each, were shipped to London, New York, and other places. Besides the shipment of dates in boxes, a large quantity is exported in baskets to India and its dependencies. It would seem that the packers were more or less obliged to ship as many cases as they possibly could, owing to the number of empty boxes on hand at the beginning of the season which had been paid for. Large advances of money had been made to packers, who were thus enabled to pack more dates, and also to the growers. So eager were some of the smaller native shippers to obtain as many dates as they could, that it is said they parted with their wives' jewellery to secure as much profit as possible. The culture of the date palm in Bussorah has steadily increased since 1882, but in 1896 a disastrous flood destroyed over a million trees. The high prices now obtainable for dates have rendered the possession of date gardens most valuable property and the date palm is cultivated with great care and attention. One of the uses to which the date has recently been applied is the manufacture of vinegar. The consumption of dates appears to be on the decline, owing to the comparative cheapness of other dried fruits, such as currants, figs and raisins. The large annual shipments serve only to glut the market, while no signs of an increasing demand are apparent.

The Lahore Paper believes that the administrative question which has been specially raised by the present large concentration of railway lines in Delhi is whether there should be one large central station for the whole, or a suburban station for each line. The Government, we beleive, favour the former idea, and they are undoubtedly right for the purpose of the harmonious development of trade: the opposite policy would inevitably lead to selfish bickerings, and an attempt of the various lines to cut each other's throats. At the same time the policy of concentration displays a further desideratum. It must be of all things necessary that the control of the central station shall not fall into the hands of any one powerful company. To this end a controlling officer must be appointed by Government who shall be above all suspicion of fear or favour, and responsible to Government alone. We believe that this was one of the main questions raised at the Railway Conference at Delhi, but that no definite decision was arrived at. Private interests are naturally jealous of Government control, but Government is such a large owner in the various railways concerned, and is so obviously the only power capable of holding the balance betwen the conflicting interests, that it is to be hoped, in the interests of the trade of the province, that we shall soon see a single central station in Delhi with a high Government official in supreme control.

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The accused appeared to have
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and the shop was crowded from ten in
until late in the evening. Mr. Davar fu
ed that if this had been a *bona fide* case
ant would have been called in the court as
Evidence was then led on behalf of the
It went to show that the accused paid a
rent of Rs. 305 for his sweetmeat shop at Moom
Road, that his daily sale proceeds amounted t
250, and that he had to pay Rs. 70 per annum in
shape of income-tax.
The magistrate, in disposing of the case, observe
that the evidence for the prosecution showed tha
the opium in question was discovered in one of the several tins that were found in the accused's shop, and on that discovery the accused stated that he had made a mistake and begged for forgiveness. For the defence it was contended that an enemy had placed the opium in his tin, but that charge he was unable to substantiate. The magistrate further remarked that experienced and responsible police officers (Inspector Jolliffe and Constable Walker) were in charge of the case, and they would not perjure themselves to bring the accused into trouble. The magistrate convicted and fined the accused Rs. 150 or in default ordered him to undergo one month's imprisonment. The opium was ordered to be confiscated and sent to the Collector of Bombay together with half the amount of the fine.

THE WRECK OF THE "CHINA."

NARRATIVE OF A PASSENGER.

THE following letter from a passenger on the China will be read with interest:—

'You are certain to have heard that the China grounded on the island of Perim, and will be glad to know that I am safe. It is said that only the 4th Officer was left on the bridge, while the Captain as well as the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd officers were dining just before the ship struck the rock. The Captain was fetched from the saloon by a quartermaster, and he arrived on the bridge in time to sight the land close ahead, and yelled out to reverse the engines, by which the force of the impact was broken.

I was just going up the companion when the ship gave three tremendous leaps, with an awful crashing. Before I had time to think what had happened, a child ran in screaming, "We are on the shore." At once there was a a little panic. People were rushing on deck and some fainting as they stood. I was not in the least alarmed, and was able to keep a good many people quiet and composed. The officers went about assuring everybody there was no danger and that we should be towed off in the morning as the vessel was very little damaged; so I sat down on a chair prepared to spend the night on deck. At eleven p.m. an order was given to lower the boats, and land every one, ladies and children first. I went at once to my cabin and packed every single thing I had in my trunk. In the middle of it the ship gave an awful and most exeruciating lurch and I was sent flying on top of my boxes. However, I was not much hurt, but I was so dreadfully sea sick from the swaying and the awful lurching that I could scarcely stand, so I went to the dining saloon and had a glass of wine. The floor was all bulged up and the staircases were cracked and looked as if every minute they would part asunder.

I then went on deck only to find the most utter confusion. All the first and second saloon passengers were mixed up together in one wild mass struggling to get to the boats. I do not mean to say that there was any misconduct. On the contrary everyone behaved as well as possible, but there was no order, and the sloping decks, and the heat and the wet made it difficult to obey the only directions that were given, which were that all the passengers were to land at once in the boats. I got behind a heap of chairs and waited for the mob to go by, and I was so suffocated with the heat that I all but fainted several times. Eventually I went on shore in the last boat but one. The landing was truly a weird slight. Nearly six hundred people grouped on the rocks in darkness only relieved by the "China's" lights. It was exactly 3 a. m. when we got on the island at a spot thirty yards from where we struck. The rocks here are very steep, and I was simply hauled up by the sailors. I expect you know the place well, it is just at the narrow entrance of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, on the left going in. Well I found a flat bit and spread out my rug on it, and wrapped up in my cloak waited for break of day. About 6 a. m. the stewards brought us coffee and biscuits and fruit, and what a scene it was, one never to be forgotten. At about 8 the Captain came on to the island and ordered everybody to walk to Perim, saying it was only a mile off and that there was a hotel to accommodate 400 people so an American lady and I started off in our thinnest evening shoes to walk over those awful volcanic rocks. Every step we took was agony, and our shoes were no sort of protection to our feet. Besides this I had a bad gathering on the heel, and instead of one we found it was four long weary miles. We were both quite ill from heat and exhaustion when we got to Perim, but to our intense joy we discovered the "Carthage," waiting for us. She had been telegraphed for when we grounded, and we were taken on board at once.

We are, as you can imagine, fearfully overcrowded. All the ladies occupy the cabins and fill them to overflowing, the poor men sleep and dress where they can. The whole ship looks like a huge gipsy encampment, and luggage is piled up everywhere. Quite a lot of the luggage is soaked with sea water, and is, I fear, hopelessly ruined. I have basket of the most lovely things I bought in India still I fancy floating in the Colombo baggage room of the *China*, but my dress basket is here, perfectly dry, so I cannot grumble.

I am told there is little if any hope of ever floating the *China* again, but no doubt the attempt will be made. She was a splendid ship and cost at least £200,000. She has broken her back we are told, and has thirty-six feet of water in her forehold. After we landed the Captain would not allow anyone to go on board again as it was considered unsafe; and although he ordered the first officer to stay on board during the night he refused to do so, as he fully expected the *China* would go over before morning. We cannot be thankful enough that we escaped with our lives. The loss of our property is a very minor detail but it is most annoying, and people are furious. The finest and for any way the most comfortable boat of the P. and O fleet has been wrecked,—entirely, as the passengers believe, by neglect. We reach Suez to-morrow, and Brindisi on the 4th April.

THE Lahore paper writes:—"There seems to be some ground for supposing that the rat may have been an active agent in propagating the plague in the infected villages in the Jullundur district. The two villages of Mahrampur and Chak-Kalal having gradually become the centre of a radius of infected villages, the plague officers suggested to the villagers that as a precautionary measure, they should move out into camp before they became infected with the disease and thus have a chance of eluding it; as otherwise it would most certainly overtake them. The villagers readily accepted the suggestion, turned out, and were all in camp on the 7th of April. The villagers of Chak-Kalal it appears had noticed an unusual mortality among the village rats before they themselves turned out into camp, and after the village had been evacuated this mortality continued, and one of the rats examined scientifically was found to be full of plague bacilli. On the 15th of April two of the villagers—a woman and her daughter—went into the village, staying there for a very short time to cleanse and sweep the floor of their dwelling. A dead rat was found in the room, and on the 17th both women developed typical symptoms of plague."

ON Thursday afternoon there was delivered on board the Calcutta Naval Volunteer Headquarters vessel Koladyne a "Hotchkiss Automatic Machine Gun," taking 303 rifle cartridge, and a marvel of ingenuity and simplicity in construction and working. Two men only are required to serve the gun, one to keep up a regular and continuous supply of the feedstrips filled with cartridges, the other to actually fire the gun, but in case of necessity it can be effectively worked by a single man. The rate of fire can be varied from "slow" delivering up to 100 shots a minute to "rapid" when 500 to 600 shots can be discharged in that space of time.

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rate to be higher. This proposal
East Indian Railway agreeing to
(*a*) To quote through rates with
Peninsula and Indian Midland Rai
proportion between Bombay and Grea
sula Railway stations, Bombay to Itars
on the East Indian Railway and conne
beyond Agra, to equalize with the metre-g
via Agra and *via* Delhi, and to main
equalization.
(*b*) The East Indian Railway to recog
right of the Great Indian Peninsula Rail
maintain the same mileage rates from any stat
the East Indian and *via* to Bombay, as the Eas
dian Railway quote to Howrah from the sa
station.
(*c*) The East Indian Railway to assist in the quo
tation of through rates between Nagpore and stations on the Nagpore Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and East Indian Railway, and connected railways, *via* Jubbulpore, on the same principle as the rates between Cawnpore and Bombay.

II.—(*a*) The Agent, Indian Midland Railway, submitted the following proposals:—

1st.—The question of equal rates in mileage proportion between the Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian Railways via Jubbulpore, with those in force via Itarsi, for traffic to and from all stations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway west of Itarsi, including Bombay and Cawnpore and via, and stations on the East Indian Railway between Khaga and Etawah.

2nd.—The quotation of equal rates in mileage proportion between the East Indian and Indian Midland Railways via Manikpore, with those in force via Tundla, for traffic to and from all stations on the East Indian Railway east of Manikpore, including Howrah and Agra and via.

3rd.—The quotation of the same mileage rate via Manikpore to other stations on the Indian Midland Railway as charged for the same traffic in booking to and from Howrah via Cawnpore.

4th.—The quotation of equal mileage rates between Agra Junction and stations on the East Indian Railway, including via Ghaziabad and Delhi and via.

5th.—A similar treatment of rates to be allowed by the alternative route between Katni and Itarsi when the Saugor-Katni extension of the Indian Midland Railway is opened when the difference in the distance by the existing route via Jubbulpore will be 95 miles only shorter than the new route by way of the Indian Midland Railway.

(*b*) The first proposal being, it must be understood, entirely conditional upon a satisfactory agreement being come to in regard to the remaining proposals.

(*c*) The principle upon which the second and fifth proposals are based is the one advocated at the meeting between the General Traffic Managers of the three companies at Jubbulpore on the 3rd of January, 1893, when the General Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway recorded (vide paragraph VI) that he was "prepared to recommend a similar treatment of rates by other alternative routes to the same destination to that proposed by him in regard to the Cawnpore-Bombay traffic."

(*d*) The third proposal was agreed to by the General Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway at the same meeting vide clause 2 of paragraph IV.

(*e*) The fourth proposal was also accepted by the General Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway at the same meeting, (vide paragraph VI) subject to the modifications stated therein.

In order to give practical effect to the intention conveyed in the above proposals, it is considered that there shall be a division of the traffic in proportionate shares by a general pool between—

(1) Bombay and other stations on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway west of Itarsi, which come within the sphere of the alternative routes via Jubbulpore and via Itarsi and Cawnpore and via including stations from Khaga to Etawah.

(2) All traffic between Calcutta and other stations on the East Indian Railway east of Manikpore which come within the sphere of the alternative routes via Tundla and via Jhansi and Agra and via including stations on the metre gauge section of the Rajputana Railway and stations up to Hetampore on the Agra section on the Indian-Midland Railway.

III.—After discussion the following basis of settlement was arrived at and recorded:—

1. Traffic between Cawnpore and via (for foreign lines), and the length of the East Indian Railway, Khaga to Etawah, and Itarsi and stations on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway between Itarsi and Bombay, including Bombay, and via those stations. The rates via the two routes, viz., via Jubbulpore and via Itarsi, to be the same; the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to receive for carriage of via Jubbulpore traffic the same rate to or from Itarsi as to or from via Itarsi on via Itarsi traffic, and the balance of the charge via Jubbulpore to be divided between the Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian Railways in mileage proportion, provided that the East Indian Railway proportion shall be in no case less than its authorised minimum.

2. Traffic between Agra and via (for foreign lines); and Manikpore and stations on East Indian Railway and connected railways east of Manikpore and via, including Howrah.—The rate via the two routes, viz., via Manikpore and via Tundla, to be the same; the East Indian Railway to receive for carriage of the via Manikpore traffic the same rate to or from Naini junction as to or from via Naini, on via Tundla traffic, and the balance of the charge via Naini to be divided between the East Indian and Indian-Midland Railways in mileage proportion, provided that the Indian-Midland Railway proportion shall be in no case less than its authorised minimum.

3. Traffic between Delhi, via Delhi, Ghaziabad, and via Ghazibad; and Bombay.—Rates by the broad gauge route to be so adjusted as to effect and maintain equalisation with the quotations by the narrow gauge route *via* Sabarmati. Rates so arrived at by the broad gauge route to be divided in mileage proportion between the three Railways *viz.*, the East Indian, Indian Midland, and Great Indian Peninsula Railways.

4. Traffic between the East Indian Railway length, Agra to Delhi, and via stations on the length; and Bombay, to be included under head 3, as regards equalisation, the East Indian Railway receiving mileage proportion, subject to a minimum of *one* anna per maund.

5. The east Indian Railway to recognise the right of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to maintain, when necessary, by reduction in its own proportion, the same mileage rates from any station on the East Indian Railway and via to Bombay as the East Indian Railway quote to Howrah, from the same station.

After such reduction by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway effecting equal mileage rates on the through distances to the two ports of Calcutta and Bombay, no following reductions to be made by the East Indian Railway.

6. Traffic between Howrah and Indian Midland Railway via Manikpore, and via Cawnpore.—The

[illegible] on [illegible] of [illegible] house [illegible] erers, [illegible] rts and [illegible] sidences. [illegible] camp for [illegible] ations. For [illegible] to call in a [illegible] ed a general [illegible] 11,085 persons [illegible] to them free of [illegible] had been opened [illegible] nconvenience; and [illegible] ed a hospital near [illegible] been the means of [illegible] ucaty. Mr. Mahomed- [illegible] octor, nurses, servants, [illegible] es of the establishments, [illegible] onth; and he had, there- [illegible] s. 30,000 in one year. His [illegible] and the chairman and mem- [illegible] mittee hah expressed a good [illegible] hospital. H. H. the Aga Khan [illegible] his building, Khusroo Lodge, for [illegible] e, and had advised inoculation in [illegible] community. Many Khojas had [illegible] es of the benefits of inoculations, and [illegible] the whole, was very satisfactory.

[illegible] Jau Mahomed said they were [illegible] indebted to H. H. the Aga Khan [illegible] sfactory result referred to. His Highness [illegible] d them to avail themselves of inoculation; [illegible] plague was therefore kept among them [illegible] ery narrow limits.

[illegible] assum Moosa Mookhee spoke of Mr. Mahomed- [illegible] n highly complimentary terms. It was then [illegible] ved that an address of congratulation be present- [illegible] to Mr. Mahomedbhoy; that subscriptions be raised [illegible] r the purpose; and that the balance be made over, [illegible] n the name of Mr. Mahomedbhoy, to the fund for relief of poor Khojas. A general and a managing committee were appointed, with Messrs. Kamaria Ismail Cassum, Hajibhoy Laljee, and Fazulbhoy Meheralli Chinoy as honorary secretaries. A subscription list was started, and Rs. 6,000 were subscribed on the spot. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE ZOROASTRIAN DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

A MEETING of the members of the Zoroastrian Death Benefit Fund, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, was held on Sunday at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C. I. E., presiding, when the meeting adopted the suggestions made by the committee for the future administration of the funds. The chairman explained that, in consequence of the plague, the fund had fallen into a very serious position. Another adverse cause was that, since the establishment of the fund in 1889, no reserve fund had been kept to meet emergencies. Since accepting the chairmanship of the managing committee in 1895, Mr. Wadia had, on studying the details of the scheme, found that the fund had been originated on an unstable footing; and that alterations and improvements were necessary to make the scheme workable. Mr. Wadia had during his last visit to England obtained the opinions of two eminent actuaries in order to make the fund workable; and they asserted that the principles on which the scheme was founded were wrong. The managing committee had, therefore, guided by the opinions of the actuaries, prepared a report, and it was for the meeting to confirm or reject the report. If the recommendations of the committee were adopted, the fund would be placed on a stable basis, and they would be able to discharge their liabilities to the extent of three lakhs of rupees. Mr. Framroz Rustomjee Joshi spoke at some length and proposed certain changes in the administration of the fund, to come into effect from 1st May 1898, on which date it was proposed to amalgamate the three funds into one. Mr. D. R. Chichgar seconded the proposition, and it was agreed to by a large majority of votes. Resolutions were passed giving power to the committee to do certain acts in view of the changed conditions of the funds; and the proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

MILITARY NEWS.

Veterinary-Mojor Powell, Bombay Command, remains at Home on extended leave pending the retirement.

Under Telegaphic instructions from headquarters, Major H. D. Denne, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Pundelkhund District, has been transferred in the same capacity to the Presidency District, Calcutta, and Captain Loch, Officiating Deputy Assistant-Adjutant General, Rohilkhund District, has been appointed in his place.

THE following officers of the Unattached List are appointed Officiating Wing Officers in the regiments mentioned:—2nd Lieutenants A Mactavish, 1st Bengal Infantry, C. R. Wilkinson, 5th Bengal Infantry, R. W. de C. Rennick, 16th Bengal Infantry, R. S. Gordon, 1st Madras Pioneers, W. F. Marshall 4th Madras Pioneers J. W. Sherrard, 28th Madras Infantry. 2nd-Lieutenant E. L. Popham is appointed Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Madras Lancers.

The following officers of the Hyderabad Contingent have passed the tests for retention in the Staff Corps:—Leutenants Newnham, Nicks, and Goodfellow. Military Works Depatment. On return from Field Service the undermentioned officers are posted to Commands as follows:—Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Hart, Bengal; Major Kelly, Punjab; Lieutenant A. C. Scott, Bengal; Lieutenant Winsloe, Punjab, Indian Submarine Mining Company.—On return from Field Service, Lieutenant Rundle is posted to No. 2 Section, Bombay.

38th Dogras,—Lieutenant C. E. Biteman-Champain, to be Wing Officer. 45th Sikhs.—Lieutenant D. A. D. McVean, 21st Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer, vice Rattray, seconded for emyloyment with the Uganda Regiment, 5th Bombay Light Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant A. R. B. Shuttleworth, Yorkshire Light Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 17th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant C. E. B. Robinson to be Wing Officer, 19th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant J. T. G Adamson to be Quarter-Master. Lieutenant Sandys, Royal Fngineers, is posted to No. 4 Company Madras Sappers and Miners to compiete the War Establishment.

The following appointments are made:—Captain James, 2nd Bengal Lancers, to officiate as a Station Staff Officer, 1st Class Bengal, Command, vice Captain Bailey, officiating as Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generral, Presidency District. 39th Garhwal Rifles.—Lieutenant de C. Ireland, Officiating Wing Officer, 13th Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity. 24th Bombay Infantry.—Captain C. W. Jacob, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, pro tem, vice Major W. G. Alban seconded for employment as Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps. Captain H. F. Walters to be Wing Commander, pro tem. 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent—Lieutenant Lambert, Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

		33
		84
		2
		3
		1
		15
	1	1
	22	18
	49	51
	48	42
	5	3
	4	1
	62	54
	59	58
	5	4
	8	5
	4	6
	6	4
	...	1
	2	2
Total......	1,200	1,070

[illegible] rtality to date is as follows:—

[illegible] viously reported	83,457
[illegible] ek ending April 22nd	1,070
Grand total deaths....	84,527

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

E JUBILEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE twelfth annual meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office in Church Gate Street, Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The directors' report was as follows:—

Your directors beg to lay before you this report and the audited accounts for the year 1897, which show the profits to be Rs. 52,056-2-5 including the balance brought forward from last account. Last year was a disastrous one for the cotton industry on account of the plague raging in our midst, which caused a great number of our operatives to leave the city, and the few that remained had to be paid a very high rate of wages. The consequence was that the mill did little more than cover expenses during the first half of the year. From the disposable balance of Rs. 52,056-2-5, your directors propose to carry Rs. 25,000 to the machinery depreciation fund, and to declare a dividend of Rs. 30 per share, which will absorb Rs. 25,290, and to carry forward Rs. 1,766-2-5. Your directors deeply regret to record the death of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, one of their colleagues, and a partner in the firm of the agents. He was one of the promoters of the company and having joined the board from the formation of the company, took great interest in the management, and the board feel that in him they have lost an upright and valuable colleague. To fill the vacancy caused by his death your directors invited his brother Mr. Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy to join the board and you will be asked to confirm his appointment. Your directors have also to report that Mr. Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy has become a partner in the firm of Messrs, Readymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co., the agents of the company, in place of the late Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy by virtue of a deed poll dated 20th June 1893. The mill buildings and machinery together with the stock in hand are insured against fire for Rs. 12,92,000. One of your directors Mr. Bomonjee Dinsha Petit retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You will also have to appoint auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The report and accounts were adopted and passed. Other resolutions were unanimously adopted in accordance with the recommendations made in the director's report. The meeting concluded with a vote of the thanks to the chairmam.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, chairman of the board of directors of the company, presided at a meeting of shareholders held yesterday at its registered office in Church Gate Street. The following are extracts from the directors' report:—

Your directors have the pleasure of laying before you their report and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st December 1897. This shows the profits to be Rs. 1,18,259-1-9 including the balance of Rs. 4,384-1-6 brought forward from last account, which will be considered satisfactory when it is remembered that last year was a period of famine and plague. Out of the sum of Rs. 1,18,259-1-9, an interim dividend of Rs. 20 per share was paid for the half-year ending 30th June last, leaving the sum of Rs. 92,259-1-9 which your directors propose to distribute as follows:—To the payment of a dividend at Rs. 25 per share for the half year ending 31st December 1897 Rs. 32,500; to machinery depreciation fund, Rs. 52,000; to bonus account, Rs. 3,000; and to carry to ward Rs. 4,759-1-9;—Total Rs. 92,259-1-9. Your directors are pleased to report that the fire service at the mill has been improved as required by the Fire Insurance Association and the mill has been now put on the same footing as Bombay mills as regards rates of premium, that is, a reduction of 57 1-2 per cent. on the rates charged last year. The mill buildings and machinery are insured against fire for Rs. 12,00,000, and the stock of cotton, &c, for Rs. 5,79,500. Two of your directors, Messrs. Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy and Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Patel, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You will also have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The report and the accounts were approved and confirmed. Other resolutions were passed in accordance with the directors' recommendations. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

RUSSIAN RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

THE following dispatches from the North are to hand: General Sung Ch'ing, the Commander-in Chief of the Chinese forces in the Liaotung Peninsula is now at Kinchou, about eighteen miles north of Port Arthur. He has been ordered to remain in that city and has commenced strengthening the natural defences and the Kinchou Pass in that vicinity. The number of troops under his command at present is estimated at 14,000 men.

Owing to the advent of large bodies of Russian troops across the border into Heilungchiang, the Tartar-General of that territory has been given instructions to call to arms all the Mongol and Manchu tribes in Heilungchiang and Kirin. Although the new levies are all able bodied, hardy and reckless horsemen, it is feared that, unless they be armed with better carbines than the ancient weapons they now have, they cannot be of much use in opposing the further advance of the Russians into Central Manchuria or Moukden. In answer to an appeal from the Tartar-General at Tsitsihar (Capital of Heilungchiang), E-k'o-t'ang-a, Tartar-General of Moukden, sent recently 13,000 stands of various kinds of rifles and carbines, requiring many varieties of ammunition, to arm the Heilungchiang levies.

It is reported that Th. Ex. Li Hung-chang and Chang Yin-huan may be soon required to make another European tour in consequence of the recent action of the Russians in the Liaotung Peninsula.

The high authorities at Peking have their eyes opened at last to the false frendship of Russia, and are now bitterly repenting the easy way in which they have been entangled in the meshes of the northern Power.—"N. C. Daily News."

THE COTTON SPINNERS OF JAPAN.

IT is plain that the cotton spinners of Japan are awake to the perils threatening their business. There are more than eight hundred thousand spindles at work now, and their production exceeds the demand of the home market for the special counts that they turn out. They must look abroad, therefore, to find buyers of the surplus, and the Chinese are, at present, their only customers. But in China they have to contend not only against formidable competition on the part of spinning mills established under foreign auspice, but also against unfavourable exchange. Labour in China is now cheaper than labour in Japan; the running expenses of the Shanghai mills are defrayed with currency which is also cheaper than Japanese money raw material is obtainable more cheaply than it is in Japan, since it has not to pay export duty or freight and the product of the mills is cheapened for consumers by the expense of the voyage between China and Japan. These facts constitute a serious handicap for Japanese millowners, and they have wisely decided to form a combination, so as to be able to command cheap capital, to employ competent experts and a skilled staff, to be in a better position to manipulate the market by avoiding competition among themselves, to reduce their expenditures by general organization, and to obtain raw material at low prices. Mr. Miyashita appears to be one of the chief promoters of the movement. He is a prominent man in the business world, being closely connected with the Mitsui Bank, and with the Miike Cotton Spinning Mill, of which the Mitsui Family are the principal shareholders.—"Japan Mail."

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

WS OF THE DAY.

THE gold standard despatch will be published in England and India simultaneously, when the composition of the Committee is announced. We understand that the witnesses likely to be called will include representatives of the commercial houses and banks in India.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WOLFE MURRAY has taken over command temporarily of Bangalore District, Brigadier-General Macleod having proceeded on sixty days' leave.

THE following appointments are made in the Punjab Chief Court consequently on the retirement of Sir Charles Roe; Mr. Frizelle to be Chief Judge; Mr. P. C. Chatterji to be Judge; Mr. W. O. Clarke and Mr. T. G. Walker to be 1st and 2nd temporary Additional Judges.

IN spite of the hot weather, which has now fairly set in, the plague at Karachi is for the present still on the increase, and on Friday 27 fresh cases were reported.

THE vacancies in the two Indian Orders, available for the birthday Gazette next month are Star of India, Knights Grand Commanders British, none; native, two; Knight Commanders, two, Companions, seven. Indian Empire: Knights Grand Commanders, nine; Knights Commanders, four; Companions (exclusive of any caused by promotion) six.

A DACOITY was committed on Monday night in the house of a money-lender of Panchakhanda, in Sylhet, property valued at about fifteen thousand rupees in silver and gold ornaments, old and current coins, and currency notes, being stolen. Two inmates were tortured to make them give up the keys of the iron chests. The dacoits are suspected to be up-country men.

MR. R. P. ROWETT, who had been paralysed for the past two months, died in Rangoon hospital on Monday last. The deceased went to Burma about 1893 to join Messrs. Steele Brothers, and after remaining with them two years he left and joined Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company as manager of their rice mill. The funeral was very largely attended, and being a member of the Mounted Company, the deceased was buried with military honours.

IT is notified in General Orders that a special grant of ninety instead of sixty days' privilege leave, sanctioned in connection with the North-West frontier expeditions, is admissible to all officers and subordinates serving in the Punjab Command. The condition that privilege leave must have been withheld by order on account of the frontier operations, does not apply to that command.

IT is notified in the *Gazette of India* that the troops to be retained in position on the Peshawar border are to be designated the Khyber Force. The brigades are to be known as the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd under command of Generals Hart, Gaselee and Hammond respectively. The troops and followers will enjoy the same privileges and concessions as granted to the Tirah Field Force.

TUESDAY'S march of the Viceregal party from Dulash to Komarsen was not nearly so trying as had been expected. Their Excellencies left camp a quarter to 4 in the afternoon, and with the exception of the first mile or so, found the whole distance from Dulash to Lohri Bridge in the shade. The distance, seven miles, was accomplished in two hours, and a short halt made on the Kulu side. The bridge itself is a bit shaky, and there is a drop of about 50 feet to the Sutlej below; extra care had to be taken in passing laden mules over particularly, as the roadway is narrow. After resting a while, the ascent on the other side commenced. The road was steep for a short distance after leaving the bridge; from there the onward gradient was easy. Six miles had to be done to reach camp, and all found the walk tedious. The party is now only six miles from Narkanda, and should arrive there this afternoon. There is no road bungalow at Komarsen, so their Excellencies and Lady Elizabeth Bruce are in tents. On Tuesday Mr. Harrison, Assistant Commissioner, Kulu, took his farewell. His excellent arrangements during the march through his district had been appreciated by all. It was well the camp was not pitched at Lohri bridge as first intended, the heat in the hollow being oppressive.

REFERRING to Wednesday's fatal accident a correspondent writes:—It is to be hoped that it will direct attention to the whole subject of level-crossings in Bombay and other crowded towns. Those in Bombay are nothing less than a scandal and reproach to a city of that size. Two of the worst will readily occur to everyone who has lived or passed through the city. One of these is the level-crossing between Charni Road and Chowpati, on the direct road to Malabar Hill, a road which is at certain times of the day crowded with traffic. An equally bad case is the level-crossing on the Colaba Road, which is often closed for fifteen minutes at a time in order to allow shunting operations to go on. Level-crossings are things of the past in England and other civilised countries, no new railways being allowed thus to evade their responsibilities: while in the case of crowded thoroughfares it is insisted that overbridges should be made in place of existing level-crossings. There is no reason why the same thing should not be insisted upon in this country, and Government will fail in its duty if it does not insist on this being done.

SOUTH WALES, according to mail papers of April 8, is paralysed by a new and serious strike. The masters' representatives on the late Sliding Scale Committee met in Cardiff on Saturday and recommended that in those collieries where men have ceased to work the horses should be drawn out and the men's tools given up. This step is regarded as very serious, and as increasing the probability of a bitter labour conflict. Practically all the men hitherto engaged in the South Wales and Monmouthshire coal districts are now idle. At many large meetings of miners a general disposition is shown to remain out unless the employers conceded an advance of wages. At a large meeting of the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coalowners' Association held on Tuesday in Cardiff the action taken by the owners' representatives was fully approved, and the representatives were authorised to continue to exercise their plenary powers in furthering negotiations with the authorised representatives of the workmen for the purpose of settling the terms for the future working of the collieries. In Rhondda Valley 18,000 men out of 25,000 are idle. Coal from Birmingham district is being purchased in large quantities for South Wales. The delegates met yesterday at Cardiff, and after giving a Mr. Williams precedence over their old leader, Mr. William Abraham, M. P., in the contest for the Chairmanship, decided to demand an immediate rise in wages of 10 per cent., as well as the establishment of a fresh sliding scale, and of a minimum wage. As the masters are firm in opposition to these demands this means that some 100,000 miners are now definitely on strike. The scarcity of coal is already causing trouble in various industries, and many thousand workmen will in a few days' time be thrown out of work by the closing of works in consequence of the coal strike.

THE question who will write the life of Mr. Gladstone when the time comes for the stupendous task to be undertaken is discussed in the April *Strand* by Mr. Lucy, who says: "Mr. John Morley's name is sometimes mentioned in connection with the work. But I have the best reason to know that he has never contemplated undertaking it. It seems too big a thing to be approached single-handed. Fairly to grapple with the task would require the combined effort of a syndicate of skilled writers. The amount of material is even greater than may be surmised from outside contemplation of Mr. Gladstone's long and always busy life. I have heard on high authority that he has preserved for more than sixty years all papers and correspondence that might properly serve the purposes of a memoir. They are stored in a fire-proof room at Hawarden." Mr. Gladstone once emphatically expressed to Mr. Lucy the opinion that the publication of a memoir, to be a full success, should promptly follow on the death of the subject. It is now certain, Mr. Lucy thinks, that Disraeli's Life, if ever published, will have to run the risk of failure by reason of delay. Lord Rowton, he says, will certainly never undertake the accomplishment of the task left to his discretion by his friend and leader. No one else has access to the papers—and there are boxes full of them—without whose assistance it would be impossible to accomplish the work. This is rather hard on the present generation, who must needs forego the pleasure of reading what should be one of the most fascinating books of the century.

THE RUSSIAN COUP IN PEKING.

LI HUNG-CHANG TERRORIZES THE EMPEROR.

WHEN Hsu Ching-cheng failed so completely in the negotiations which he was appointed to enter into at St. Petersburg, for the settlement of the grave issues pending between this country and Russia, says a Peking correspondent, Li Hung-chang and Chang Yin-huan were commissioned by the Emperor to confer with the Russian Charge d'Affaires here at Peking, with a view to arranging the difficulties which had proved beyond Hsu's ability to cope with in Europe. In the drawing up of its confidential instructions to these two High Commissioners the Chinese Government seemed to recognise the utter futility of China's attempting, unassisted, to resist the Russian demands, especially if matters unhappily came to the test of an armed struggle; but at the same time, it seemed to entertain some expectations of aid from Great Britain and Japan. In these expectations, however, Li Hung-chang did not concur, and when the Emperor asked him whether these two countries might be counted upon for support in extremity, and if he thought they might with advantage be openly asked for aid, Li replied that Great Britain would not risk a war with Russia on Chinese questions alone; and that, except she was regularly allied with Great Britain, Japan could not be expected to engage in a conflict in which Russia, France and Germany would probably be arrayed against her. Li strongly advised His Majesty not to rely upon securing the help and co-operation of any of the Foreign Powers and to depend on his own unaided resources to extricate himself from his many and pressing difficulties.

On the 22nd March Li Hung-chang, Chang Yinhuan, and the Ministers of the Grand Council waited upon His Majesty at the Ewe Palace, and presented a Memorial expressing their unanimous opinion that no assistance was to be looked for from Foreign nations, however apparently friendly; and that His Majesty must prepare to meet the crisis by himself. They reported that the period given by Russia for an answer to her demands had almost expired, and represented that China would inevitably be defeated if she went to war with that country, after which event the Russian claims would only become greater, more onerous, humiliating, and more difficult to satisfy. It would be advisable, therefore, they said, for His Majesty to grant all that Russia now asked, rather than court complete and certain destruction later on.

During the delivery of his Minister's gloomy address, His Majesty Kwang Hsu exhibited a condition of utter dejection. He spoke not a single word, but sat throughout the whole harangue with his head drooped on his breast, his whole countenance exhibiting exceeding inward sadness, and pleading helplessness, and when the speech was concluded, he simply rose and bowed and retired without making any reply.

Next day, the Russian "Charge" appeared in triumph at the Tsungli-Yamen, when the following Agreement was concluded between him and the Ministers, who were all present, except Prince Kung, who was 'sick.' Even Prince Ching was there and expressed his acquiescence in the melancholy arrangement;—

Russia is hereby granted a 23 years' lease of Port Arthur and Talienwan. The territory included in the lease comprises an area stretching 150 or 160 li inland, northward, from the corner of the Liaotung Peninsula, and 70 or 80 li wide, at its greatest breadth from east to west.

Chinese war ships and trading vessels are to enjoy the privilege of entry into the ports included in the territory so leased, in the same manner as obtains at Kiao-chao.

The railway from Petune to Port Arthur, passing through Moukden, is to be in the hands and under the control of the Russians, as is the Manchurian railway. This line is to be laid in accordance with the Russian standard gauge and system.

Russia is to be at liberty to construct a branch line from some point near the boundary of the newly-leased territory, but outside it, to the coast (Western coast of Liaotung).

When this branch line is complete, the point on the coast which will form its terminus is to be leased to Russia on the same terms as Port Arthur and Talienwan.

The situation of this place on the coast is not yet specified, as the Russian Minister's final demands were presented on the very day the agreement was drawn up and accepted on both sides. At first the Russian Charge proposed that Kinchow Bay and Pitzukwa should be thus surrendered; but to this the Chinese strenuously objected, and it was sought to leave that question open until the day appointed for the formal signing and ratification of the Agreement, the 27th inst., but the Chinese Ministers succeeded in inducing the Russian Charge to abandon this point altogether for the present.—*China Gazette.*

FRANCE AND SOUTH CHINA.

A HOIHOW correspondent writing on March 29 says:—Hainan still remains Chinese. In spite of the assertions of the Tonkin papers, the French gunboat still remains inactive in the Hoihow Harbour. Meanwhile, we have rumours of all kinds in circulation among the natives of Hainan, who are almost, if not unanimously, opposed to the French occupying the island. One report had it that the French intended to land on a certain day. The day appointed has passed by about a week. Reports have been circulated that there is war between France and England. A more probable report has it that there are French war vessels in Kwang-chow bay. The fearful minds of the natives are like that of the Chinese maiden waiting for her bridegroom, with nothing to do in the premises but to accept her fate when it arrived. The English gunboat which has been in the harbour appeared to them like the go-between who was on hand to see that the ceremonies were properly carried out.

The insurrection in the South of the island has been checked. It at no time exceeded the limits of the Ngai Chow district. The only missionary in that region resided near where the plunderers made an attack, so near that he could hear the shots and shout of the attacking party, yet he remained caring for the wounded till the Chinese drove the Lois back into the hills. He cared for the wounded among his Chinese neighbours, and when they had recovered he left with his family for America. The insurrection had, as far as we can learn, no organisation, and was carried on principally for plunder.

With all these international complications, we are almost in a state of famine. Rice is about double the price that it was at this time last year. A charitable association in Canton has sent in rice to be sold at a reduction, the local mandarins are also importing rice to be sold to the poor, under certain restrictions at a reduced price. It is said that dols. 10,000 worth of rice has been thus distributed at a reduction of 40 per cent from the local market price. The weather is very dry, and the promises, therefore, for the next crop are not good. The killing of animals is prohibited, and the mandarins are praying for rain. The high price of rice has led to considerable lawlessness in different parts of the island. The robberies have been mostly carried on by discharged soldiers.

We hope that the recently-published opening up of the inland waters will be the means of speedily putting coasting steamers around this island, for the adverse winds and currents, and the unseaworthiness of the native craft, to say nothing of the pirates which infest its shores, combine to make the present means of communication so unsatisfactory, that the coast is paralleled with roads over which all kinds of goods are carried by coolies. With steamers running around the island, these roads would become unfrequented village paths for most of the year. Light draft steamers between here and Hongkong could find a profitable trade, by calling at the populous centres en route on the coast. Lui-chow, Sui-tong, Tin-pak, and Yeong-kong, are among the places, which the writer has visited on this route, which would offer a growing trade for such steamers. It would be difficult to name anything which would materially benefit the people and so develop trade more than the opening up of this kind of intercommunication.—*China Mail.*

THE REBELLION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MASSACRE OF REBELS.

ON Friday, 25th March, says a Manila correspondent, a panic was occasioned in the city by a report that the suburb of Tondo had risen. All the doors and windows were closed and the Civil Guard paraded the streets. The real cause of the panic was afterwards discovered to be the surprise by the Civil Guard of a meeting of insurrectionists in a house in the Calle de Camba. Throughout Thursday night the house had been watched by the Guard, and some of the occupants, who had come out of the house to go to the market for provisions, observed that they were being shadowed, and took to their heels. The Guard pursued, and the alarm being raised a number of persons were discovered endeavouring to escape on the roof of the house. The Civil Guard opened fire upon the rebels, and at the same time burst open the doors of the house.

The rebels offered a stout resistance with long knives and axes, but the volleys of the Guard soon settled the matter, eleven rebles being killed. Eight of the Guard were wounded, and two have since died. Subsequently sixty or seventy persons were captured, and shot without a moment's notice. It is estimated that two hundred rebles escaped into the country, and two companies of the 73rd Native Regiment were sent in pursuit.

From the declarations of the prisoners it appears that these rebels were sent into Manila to set fire to the town in several places, and during the panic four hundred rebels who were on the San Mateo hills were to swoop down on the town.

The rising in Bolinao, Zambales, has been subdued, the Spanish troops having killed thousands of Indians and hundreds of women and children.

M. ZOLA'S APPEAL.

THE SENTENCE QUASHED.

DEBATE IN THE CHAMBER.

THE Court of Cassation has quashed the sentence passed on M. Zola by the Assize Court, and has thus gone over to the Dreyfus syndicate. This at least is the inference drawn by the organs of French patriotism like the "Petit Journal," the "Intransigeant," and the "Libre Parole." The last-named says that the ruling of the Supreme Court will fill the Dreyfusites with gladness. For once I can agree with the "Libre Parole." The Court of Cassation had plenty of grounds, as the Solicitor-General, M Manau, showed for setting aside the verdict of the Paris jury, the case having been conducted with a perfect contempt for legality. But it has done more than this. It has decided that the Minister of War had no right to prosecute at all, and that the whole proceedings are therefore invalid from the very beginning. The case cannot be tried again unless the Members of the Esterhazy court-martial take fresh action, and although the Minister of War has summoned them to consider their course it is extremely likely they will be satisfied with what they will call "their moral victory" in the Assize Court.

There is something peculiarly "legitimate"—to use the language of the stage—in the way the sharp practice of the War Office, or what comes to the same thing, of the Government acting under pressure of the War Office, has turned against its authors. They have been hoist with their own petard. Had they fairly prosecuted M. Zola for the whole of the "J'Accuse" letter, then the Minister of War, Colonel du Paty de Clam, General de Pellieux, or any man of straw could have brought an action. But the War Office, in order to prevent M. Zola from proving his case, singled out for prosecution the least offensive passage of the whole letter, the one in which M. Zola accused the court-martial of having judged according to the Minister of War's orders. The Minister of War's right to act as plaintiff in this curtailed suit at least was doubtful. The case had never arisen before, and the law is open to interpretation. The War Office solicitor had warned General Billot at the time of the risk he was running, but the War Office plan of campaign having been upset several times in the course of a few days, this advice was forgotten.

There is a widespread suspicion throughout the country that the Government and the Minister of War knew all the time what would be the fate of the Zola action when it reached the Court of Cassation, and that the whole proceedings are a comedy. This view is fostered by the patriotic papers, but it is groundless. M. Meline and General Billot were as surprised as everybody else by the ruling of the Court. In fact I am informed by a friend of Maitre Labori that the point on which the Supreme Court rests its finding occured to him only at the eleventh hour. The Court of Cassation has given an indirect confirmation to the very statement of M. Zola's on which action was taken. He said that the officers of the Court-Martial delivered judgment by order. The Court of Cassation tells General Billiot in fact that the Zola verdict is nul and void because the Minister of War invaded the independence of the military tribunal by bringing an action in its stead.

This decison in the Zola case is based upon the fact that not the Minister of War but the Court-Martial which was the object of defamation should have instituted the proceeding against M. Zola.

In the Chamber M.M. Chiche and Habut, Radicals, interpellated the Government on the decision of the Court of Cassation quashing the sentence passed on M. Zola. They both vigorously attacked the magistracy, especially censuring the ignorance of those magistrates who had advised the Government. They also insinuated that the decision of the Court of Cassation was the reply of the magistrates to the vote of the Chamber ordering the posting up throughout France of the recent speech of the Socialist deputy, M. Viviani, in which the shortcomings of the magistracy in connection with the Panama and Southern Railway scandals were severely dealt with. This suggestion was greeted with loud applause from the Extreme Left.

M. Meline, in his reply, justified the conduct of the Government. Speaking amid repeated interruptions, the Premier said that the procedure followed in the Zola affair had been regular and in conformity with the law. Before any legal proceedings were taken he had consulted an eminent jurisconsult. He declared, however, his respect for the magistracy and for the decision of the Court of Cassation. Continuing, he censured the Socialists for their attacks on the magistrates, and added that no exemption from further proceedings in the Zola affair had been established. General Billot, Minister of War, would summon the military Court, and the latter would then decide whether it should take action against M. Zola or not. The Premier concluded amid cries from the Centre for the Order of the Day pure and simple, and this being accepted by the Government, was adopted by 333 votes against 174.

In conformity with M. Meline's statement in the Chamber, General Billot will submit to General Zurlinden the question of the calling together of the Military Court which tried Major Esterhazy. It will be for General Zurlinden to fix the day and place of the meeting of the Court. The judgment declared that the Courts Military are a permanent body equally with the civil courts, and that the Minister of War had consequently no right to take proceedings on their behalf, inasmuch as they were the parties libelled by M. Zola. The reading of the judgment evoked no demonstration, the audience being chiefly barristers and journalists.

A serious allegation against the Minister of War is made by M. Clemenceau in the "Aurore." He asserts, and says he has witnesses to prove it, that he surprised General Billot in a long conversation at the Senate with the President of the Court of Appeal, and he overheard the latter protest against pressure being put upon the Court. The General replied "All I can say, then, is that you are preparing the way for a revolution, of which you will be the first victim." In view of these remarks, M. Clemenceau does not hesitate to accuse the Minister of War of attempting to intimidate the Court into upholding Zola's conviction.

RENOVATION OF ANNE HATHAWAY'S COTTAGE.

THE thousands of visitors to this well-known resort at Shottery, the scene of Shakespeare's courtship, will be interested to know that some necessary repairs and improvements have been in progress the last few months, and have just been completed. The trustees have not attempted a "restoration" in the modern acceptance of the term. The greatest care was taken not to remove a particle of the old material unless completely decayed. All the window casements were found to be in a dangerous state. The woodwork was utterly rotten, and the old glass and lead work were falling out. Several of the plaster panels between the timber-framing were on the point of collapse. They had been exposed to the weather from the time the cottage was built—probably between 400 and 500 years—and several of the main timbers were found to be completely decayed in places—especially was this apparent near the rubble foundations. The old windows and casements have been very carefully repaired. English oak frames and mullions have been put in, and the ancient glass has been put back in diamond-shaped leaded lights. All the timbers have been renewed where absolutely necessary, sound oak many centuries old, taken from ancient buildings in Stratford, being used. Two old windows hidden beneath the plaster were discovered and opened up, and oak panelling that has been removed at different periods has been restored to its original position. The massive beams have been scraped of the whitewash which had covered them for generations and properly cleaned and oiled, and the several rooms made more interesting by disclosing once more various old characteristics of the building. The old-fashioned "dog grate" of the living room was found at the bottom of the old bacon cupboard, where it had remained about fifty years. The old-fashioned garden, containing most of the wild flowers mentioned by the poet, has not been touched. It is intended, however, to restore the old path, the original stones of which are visible in places.

MR. HUTCHINSON, writing to the *Madras Mail* on Golf, says: The caddie is the well-spring of much of that humour which is as salt to our golfing life, and surely a fine field must be open in the exploitation of the Irish caddie. Little justice has been done him yet; surely there must be some fine tailings to be picked from him. The ore of the Scotch caddie's humour is generally of the deep level grade—what the Englishman calls "dry," and the Scotchman "pawky." Irish humour is not of this quality—it is ebullient, effervescent, on the surface. To decide which form is the higher would be to risk a breach of international courtesy—perhaps to perpetrate yet another "injustice to Ireland." The humour of the foreign caddie generally takes a practical turn. The caddies of Cairo pick up your ball out of a bad lie with a prehensile anthropoid toe and put it on a good lie, which is ingenious, but it is not golf. At Guernsey the little girl caddies spit on the ground, by way of exorcism, and make the sign of the cross over the line of your putt—that is to say your opponent's caddie does this over your putt, and your own caddie follows suit over the putt of the opponent to prevent the ball going in. Faith works wonders, but on the whole the Egyptian method is more to be relied on. These matters, however, verge on the serious. But either practice is to be preferred to that often in vogue with caddies at home of putting your own ball or your opponent's, indifferently, into their pocket when they think you are not looking. This is practical humour of the worst possible taste, and expensive withal. A girl caddie, however she might exercise and practice magic, would never be so wicked as this.

THE TAKING OF SHENDY.

DERVISHES PRACTICALLY BESIEGED.

THE three Egyptian gunboats on the Nile left Dakhila on March 24th for the Dervish position at Shendy. They had on board the 15th Egyptian Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hickman, and one hundred and fifty men of the Jaalin tribe, and were commanded by Captain Keppel, Lieutenant Beatty, and Lieutenant Hood. The neighbourhood of Shendy was reached at about half past five o'clock on the 26th and at half-past eight the troops were landed at a point on the river bank opposite Hash-bannagar, which is three miles above Shendy and two miles inland. Hash-bannagar was known to be the place where Mahmud had left his women and stores. It had a guard of about seven hundred men. Shortly after the landing was effected, the Dervishes were encountered between the village and the river, and fighting began. The Dervishes were eventually outflanked, and they retired with the loss of hundred and sixty killed, and six hundred and forty-five men, women, and children, two hundred and forty mules, camels, and horses, fourteen boxes of ammunition, and fourteen war drums captured. The attacking force sustained no casualties.

THE OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The following official despatch from Cairo has been received at the War Office:—Sirdar reports this morning gunboats under Keppel carying 15th Battalion under Hickman arrived at Shendy at 5-30 a. m. on 26th instant. Landed and attacked Mahmoud's reserve depot there. Attack was thoroughly successful. Result being: killed, 160 Baggaras and Jehadia; captured men and women, 645; horses, 12; camels, 4; mules and donkeys 221; boxes ammunition, 14; war drums 14; and quantity of grain and cattle. Our casualties, *nil*. The position was taken by a turning from south movement, but owing to previous information reaching enemy from Arab on bank the families of Mahmoud and some of his Emirs escaped. Pursuit continued by gunboats and force for 20 miles. Place was burnt, and forts at Shendy destroyed.

Major Hickman reports that the gunboats attacked the depots of Mahmud at Kush Bannagar on the 26th instant at 9 a. m. The enemy took up a position between the gunboat and the villiage two miles from the river. The troops marched on their flank to the south side, to cut off their retreat, when they were enfiladed, the enemy retiring, making no real stand. Two guns opened fire on their horsemen who were driving off crowds of women. Shrapnel at 2,500 yards dispersed the horse men and the pursuit was commenced at 10 a.m. by 200 Jaalin, supported by one Company of the 15th Battalion. The large camp of Tukle, two miles by two miles, was cleared by the 15th Battalion, and then burnt and destroyed. The pursuit continued until dark on shore, and afterwards till 10 p.m. by the Jaalin mounted on captured donkeys. The gun boat pursued the enemy for twenty miles to the South, and returned at dark. The killed were mostly Baggaras and numbered 160, 645 men, women and children were captured, mostly slaves, formerly belonging to Jaalin at Metemmeh. 20 horses, four camels, 230 donkeys, 14 boxes of ammunition, 14 "Baggaras," and a quantity of dhoorah were also captured. No casualties to our troops. On the 27th gunboats landed Jaalin men and captured animals on the West Bank, below Shendy. The Jaalin are marching North. The 15th Battalion marched to Shendy, five miles, destroying six Dervish forts, leaving Shendy by 3 p.m. Do not think Mahmud can get news till to-morrow (the 30th instant) because we killed one of the messengers taking his wakeel's report at Shendy, at 3 p. m., yesterday (the 28th instant). There were five messengers on horses, and they had 80 miles to travel.

A despatch from Ras Hudi Camp, dated March 29th says:—An important reconnaissance in force was made yesterday and to-day under General Hunter. The force consisted of eight squadrons of cavalry under Colonel Broadwood, four Maxims under Major Lawrie, a battery of horse artillery commanded by Major Young, and the 12th and 13th Battalions of Colonel Maxwell's brigade, and a battery with a Maxim and Norden-feits under Major Peake. The reconnoitring force bivouacked at Abadar last night, and this morning the whole of the mounted troops made an extended reconnaissance of the enemy's position under the personal direction of General Hunter. They encountered 500 Dervish horsemen who were driven back and hid in the dense bush. Pressing on, General Hunter, accompanied by Captain, Watson and Major Mahon, found that Mahmud' position extends about three miles from Nakheila to Fabada. The front is strongly entrenched, the pits being filled with riflemen and protected by a thick zareba. In the centre is a small hill with three tiers of entrenchments filled with spearmen. The whole position seemed swarming with Dervishes on the alert for an attack. General Hunter directed the horse artillery to open fire at a range of 1,000 yards. The effect was apparently good, but it was impossible to say with certainty what damage was doneon account of the thick bush. The Maxims also swept the front of the Dervish position. No reply was made by the enemy, who appeared to be waiting for an attack at close quarters. Having located the enemy and ascertained the full strength of the position, General Hunter finally fell back to Ras Hudi. He was followed by Dervish horsemen for some distance, but they made no attack, and retired under shell fire.

A message dated Cairo, March 31st, says:—Major-General Hunter, with a Force consisting of Cavalry and Horse Artillery, supported by four Maxims and two Battalions, reconnoitred Mahmud's position which was found to be in a zareeba in dense bush, about eighteen miles distant from the Sirdar's camp. The Egyptian Cavalry drove in the Dervish horsemen and the Artillery shelled Mahmud's Camp. The Dervishes did not return the fire. Mahmud's position in bush was three miles long and was surrounded with strong entrenchments and rifle pits filled with riflemen, surrounded by strong zareeba. In the centre was a small hill with three entrenchments filled with dervish spearmen. The dervishes were apparently waiting to be attacked. Major-General Hunter and his reconnoitring force returned to Ras Hudi on the 30th March.

AN EXPERIENCE OF FORCED MARCHES.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Colonel Gordon L. C. Money, D. S. O., commanding the 79th Cameron Highlanders now at the front. The letter is dated March 3rd and addressed from Berber:—

"I seem to have been out of the world for the last four days, and I am still very muddled for want of sleep. On Friday, the 25th February, we received orders to start that night, and it was to be a race between us and the Dervishes to see who could get here (Berber) first. We arrived at 10 p.m. yesterday (2nd March), having marched ninety-six miles in four days which is an average of twenty-four miles a day. All the marching was done at night and we halted during the day, but sleep was out of the question owing to the flies. We were also all bitten by some poisonous fly near the river. The bite raises great blisters, and my hands and legs are an awful sight, also my face; in fact, I do not think you would know me. I am as brown as a native, but I am extremely well. We had a short rest last night from twelve to 5-30. During those four days I only slept four hours. I used to fall asleep on the march when we halted for five minutes, but others were worse than I. Many men slept as they marched, and often fell down. Night marching is always trying as it is so slow, it was a record march, and we got great praise from the Sirdar. Many men of course fell out, but we had far fewer than the other regiments. To-morrow we march eighteen miles beyond Berber. My charger was nearly done but I got him through by riding as little as I could. He lay down all last night, and is resting to-day. I had him washed in the Nile this morning. How we did enjoy a bathe this morning and clean clothes. We never had our clothes off or back since last Friday morning.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd April, 1898, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	59,000	3,19,000	4,000	3,73,000
Or per mile of Railway	128	672	9	809
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	6,42,090	23,98,790	56,691	30,97,571
Total for 13 weeks...	7,01,090	27,08,790	60,691	34,70,571
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	80,689	2,02,982	3,560	2,87,231
Per mile of Ry do.	175	440	8	623
Total to corresponding date do.	11,71,890	24,70,462	59,153	3[illegible]1,505

Increase for the week ....Rs.	85,769
Decrease to date .... "	2,30,934

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 24.

10 p.m.	83·8

MONDAY.—APRIL 2[illegible]

5 a.m.	83·5
10 a.m.	84·4
2 p.m.	87·7
4 p.m.	85·1

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. [illegible] all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, [illegible]

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

MR. C. B. LAWES has achieved his ambition. Last year he trained for a paced flying quarter and tied record. Nothing daunted, he has trained assiduously all the winter, and in the first glow of balmy spring has made his effort with success, knocking off three-fifths of a second from Parlby's old standing figures (made before that famous sprinter forsook the paths of amateurism), and can point to 25 3-5th secs. as his time, the best time, for a flying fourth of a mile. Lawes is an exceptional man; he has shone at sculling and running, and now in his veteranhood has trained himself to this highly special development of high speed for a short distance on a cycle. He uses a tremendous gear, takes nearly a lap to wind it up, sits extremely far back, and (most remarkable of all) is slightly lame in one leg.

An old lady of eighty-six has just died from injuries resulting in a fall caused by collision with a cyclist in one of the busiest thoroughfares in London. At the inquest it transpired that the cyclist, after the accident, gave a false name and address to the police, although he claimed that he had done all in his power to avoid the disaster. Apparently, although he felt himself to be blameless, he realized the general prejudice against cyclists in the courts, and preferred to sneak off. The old lady did not appear to be grievously injured at the time, but her extreme age hindered her recovery from the shock of a fall. The verdict was accidental death, but a recommendation was added that all cycles should be licensed and numbered.

A fatal case of excessive cycling has just occurred at Cheltenham. A retired colonel, who was fond of riding, was prevented from starting with his wife and some friends on a ride to a neighbouring town, and so he decided to join them later, and hurried after them to catch up the party. He seemed to suffer from the effect, but after a rest was all right, and the return journey presented no difficulty. Afterwards, however, the colonel suffered severe pains in the chest, and died within a couple of hours, and his medical attendant averred that death was due to overstrain of the heart. It is one more instance of the mischief of overdoing the game when one is not fit for hard and continued labour.

There is an interesting article in the *Contemporary Review* on "The Cycle Industry," dealing with the over-capitalisation of recent bicycle companies. Certainly the growth of his business is astounding. In 1888 there were fifty-four cycle manufacturers in London, in 1897 there were 390, while the number of manufacturers of "accessories" rose in the same period from 7 to 131.

Medical men have given many warnings from time to time of the various kinds of mischief that may be set up in the human body by an injudicious indulgence in bicycle-riding. The heart is the organ that is most likely to suffer from excessive exertion, and the *British Medical Journal* states that several French cyclists, presumably racing-men, have been rejected as unfit for military service by reason of hypertrophy and other diseases of the heart. There is no doubt that the average rider, unless he experiences some ill-effects from over-exertion, will give no heed to any number of warnings, which influence timid and imaginative people only. There is so much difference between the constitutions of bicyclists and their modes of riding, and so much depends upon the kind and severity of the exercises they have been accustomed to during their lives, that no one can lay down any rule as to what constitutes an excessive amount of exertion. The people who ought to be careful are those who have never before indulged in any vigorous exercise, such as bicycling can so easily be made, for their hearts cannot be in a fit condition to do the severe work imposed upon them in fast riding and the ascent of hills.

When two people ride a tandem, both are liable to be fined if their one lamp goes out, both are summoned for footpath riding, or breach of any provisions of the Highway Act. Even though only one of the two can steer the machines, both are liable, if the rule of the road be broken, and if furious riding is indulged in and there is an accident, damages can be claimed from both riders if they jointly own the machine, but if one is the owner and the other is on the machine by request, only the owner is liable for damages, though both are liable for breaches of riding regulations. Therefore it behoves tandem riders to be very careful in the selection of their companions, and not to rashly let any one steer them into danger or in defiance to the rules of the road.

Wonders will never cease! In one week we have a conference of magistrates assembled together to discuss the neglected condition of the roads round Scarborough, the famous Yorkshire watering place, and another magistrate taking a reasonable view of footpath law, by fining a delinquent one penny and no costs. This extremely sensible law-dispenser gave his opinion that it was absurd to bring up cases of footpath riding when no obstruction was caused by the cyclist, and in this instance there was absolutely no one else in sight except the officer as policeman.

The old cry of the non-cyclist is again being raised, that bicycles are too hightly priced; and the very people who pay a top price for the best pianos, best guns, best yachts, that can be bought, growl at the prices of the best bicycles. Even a well-informed paper like the *Contemporary Review* has lent its authority to the absurd contention that a village made bicycle could be turned out as well as a high grade machine from a properly-equipped factory; but the article would be after all not a village-made bicycle but an assemblage (in a village) of factory-made parts. It is always the wisest policy in buying a cycle to pay the very most you can afford and get the highest possible class of workmanship.

The efficiency and security of the Dunlop tyre are the outcome of its design; its durability and strength are the result of the Company using only the most suitable materials for its manufacture; and its simplicity of construction is the essential feature of the tyre. Thus we get incorporated in the Dunlop tyre these five points which have enabled it to maintain such a pre-eminent position, viz.:—Efficiency, security, durability, strength, and simplicity, truly a powerful combination.

A brilliant performance was accomplished by the English veteran crack, C. B. Lawes, on Saturday, April 2nd, at the Crystal Palace Track, London. In essaying the 1-4 mile English Amateur record of 26-1-5th secs., he succeeded in covering the distance in 25-3-5th secs., which ties the Worlds' Amateur records recently made at Cape Town by Cullum.

There is a growing tendency among cyclists to ride a tyre of a comparatively small diameter, and riders will be pleased to know that the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ltd., are now manufacturing a 11-2 in. roadster tyre. This tyre is most suitable for ladies use, and it is hardly necessary to add that it is fully guaranteed under the well-known Dunlop guarantee, which is so liberally interpreted by the Company.

CHINA NEWS.

THE statement made by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons on April 5, is not regarded here as a satisfactory solution of the Chinese question. The possession of Wei-hai-wei will certainly place Britain in a more predominant position than hitherto, but the conditions attaching to our occupation of the port will be somewhat harassing. The telegraphic information we have from London is that the British authorities will train Chinese officers and the Chinese warships will be allowed to use the harbour. From Shanghai we have it also stated that one of the conditions set forth by Japan for handing over Wei-hai-wei to Britain is that the British will assist Japan in the event of her being attacked. If both statements are correct, Britain will certainly occupy a very anomalous and, in the event of hostilities, harassing position. The opening of the Treaty ports is in accordance with British policy in China.

Our correspondent at Hoihow relates an exciting incident that occurred in the harbour there. The French and English war vessels lie not far distant from each other. About eleven o'clock one night, the French captain gave orders to clear for action apparently for the sake of practice. The order was hardly announced before the English captain gave the same order, and it seemed that hostilities were about to begin when pacific signals were exchanged, and peace reigned.

In the massacre of rebels we reported last week in Manila, eight of the Guard were [illegible] two have since died. From the dec [illegible] soners it appears that these [illegible] Manila to set fire to the tow [illegible] during the panic four [illegible] the San Mateo hills [illegible] town. The rising in [illegible] dued, the Spanish tr [illegible] Indians and hund [illegible]

Prince Henry [illegible] are not exp [illegible] Charles Mit [illegible] arrived by [illegible]

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THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.

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FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

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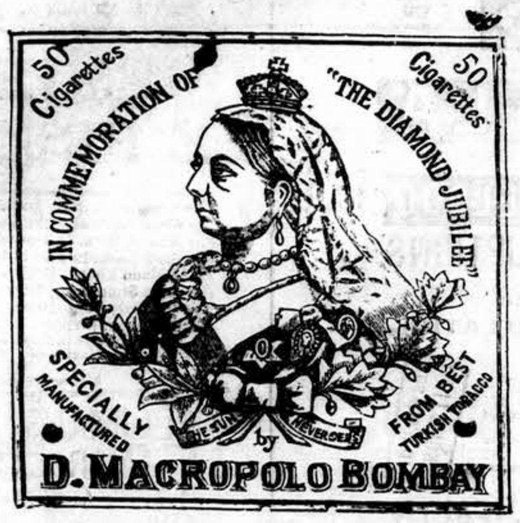

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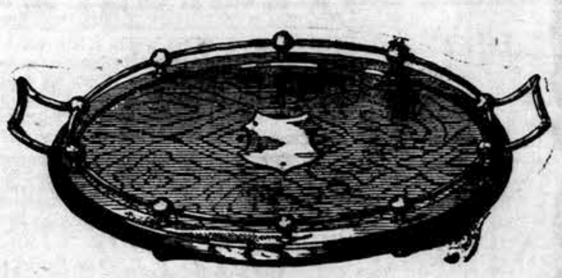
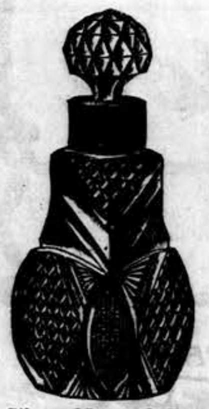
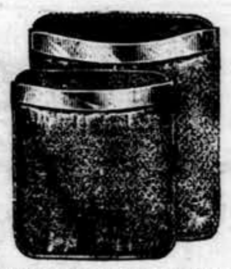


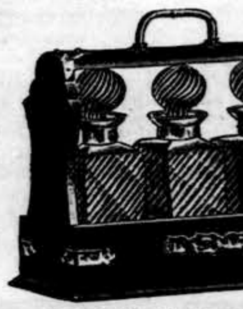
Oak Trays, with strong nickel plated mounts, Rs. 85.



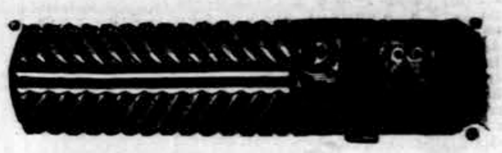
Silver Mounted Cut Glass Toilet Bottles, in various sizes, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 18 each.



Silver Mounted leather pull-off Cigar cases, Rs. 18 to Rs. 32.



Tantalus Spirit Stand, 3 pint bottles, Rs. 35.



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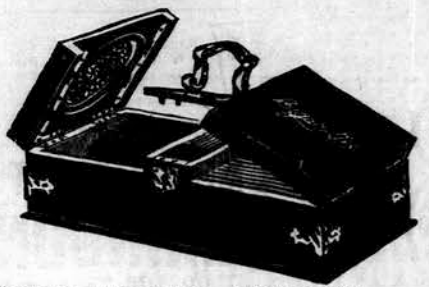
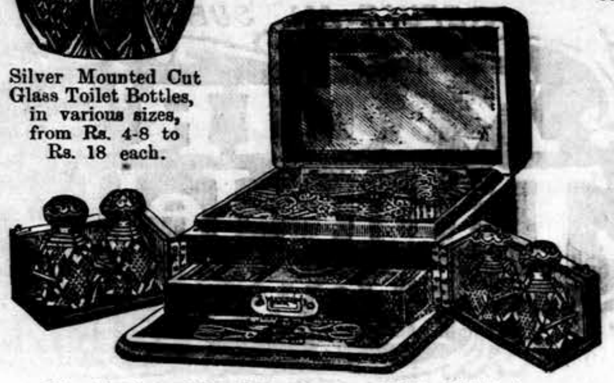
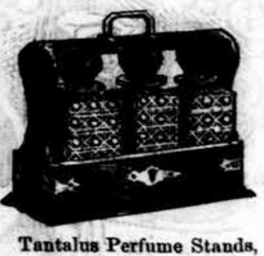
Crystal with Enamelled Silver Mount, Rs. 26.



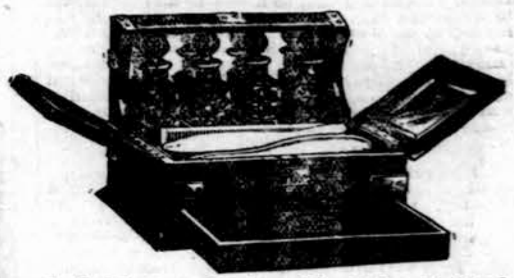
Smoker's Companion, Polished Oak and nickel fitted Ash Tray, Rs. 36.



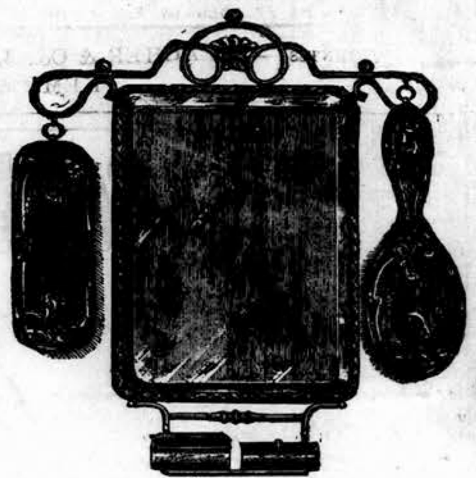
New Registered Jewel, Perfume, and Toilet Cabinet, Polished Oak, Nickel Mounts, 4 Silver Mounted Bottles, 2 Silver-back Brushes, Comb, Nail Instruments, and Drawer, for Jewellery, Rs. 200.



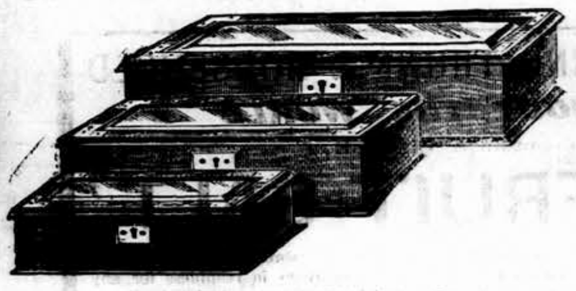
Tantalus Perfume Stands, 3 Sizes, Rs. 30, 46 & 65.



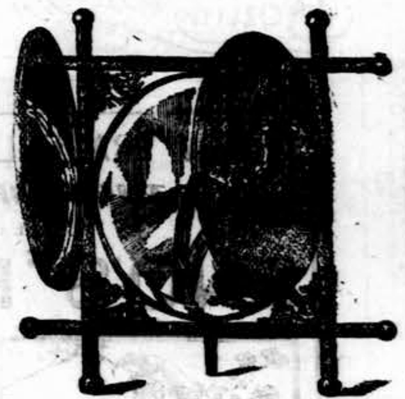
Ladies' Perfume, Jewel, and Brush Case, Polished Oak, and Nickel, Ivorine Brushes, with Drawer, as Illustrated, Rs. 80.



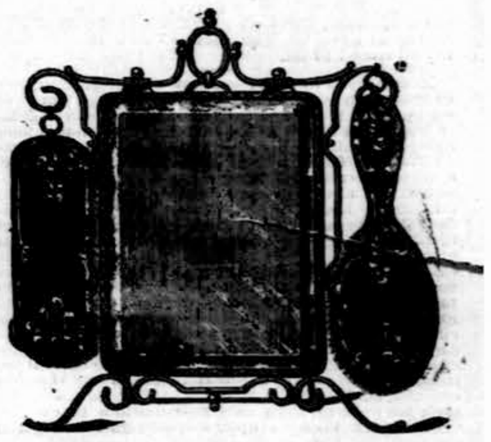
Gilt and Onyx Brush and Mirror Set, Match Box, and Match Holder, Rs. 38.



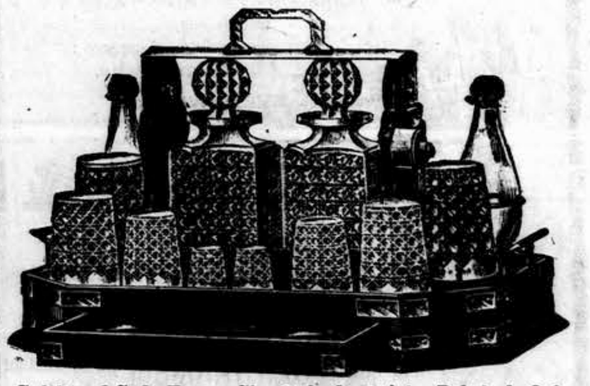
Crystal Top Cigar Boxes. 3 Sizes. Polished Oak, Lined Cedar, Rs. 25, 30 and 35.



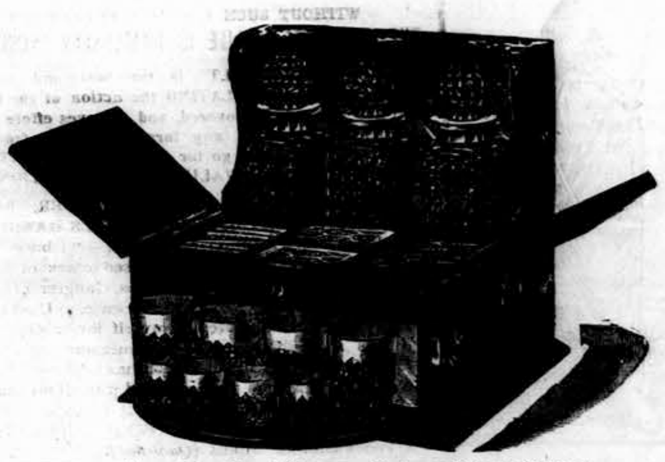
Bevelled Triple Mirror in Handsome, Plain and Chased Electro-plated Frame, Rs. 55.



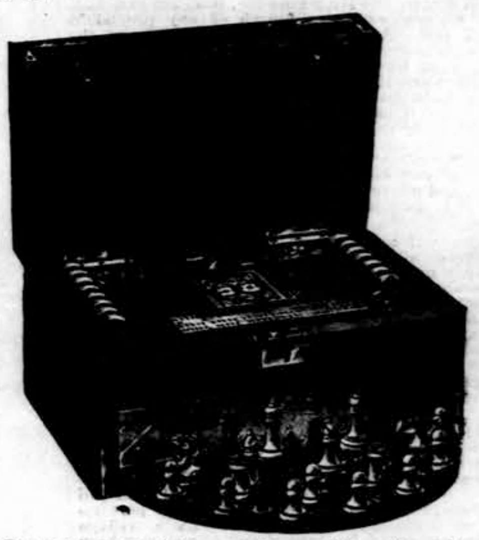
Bevelled Mirror, with Nickel Stand, Ebony and Nickel Cloth, and Hair Brushes, Rs. 30.



Spirit and Soda Tray. Size 21 in. by 15½ in. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Quart Bottles and Glasses, 2 Drawers for Cigars and Cards, &c., Rs. 240.



Revolving Front Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet Combination. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Bottles, Rs. 180.



Revolving Front Cabinet of Games, Chess Draughts, Backgammon, Dominoes, Cribbage, Whist, Bezique, Race, &c., Rs. 130.

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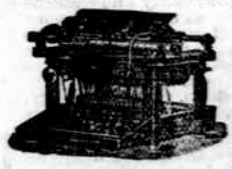

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